JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,866—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
COMFORT, SANITATION, ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT, LIFTS.
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5327	W. Whaler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7108	R. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Laughourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5327	W. Whaley	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Laughourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4092	R. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7907	J. R. Cleave	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7927	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
P. ORIENTAL	6521	F. Jephcott	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipt there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Specis' attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 275.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Commanders.	From Bombay.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	12th March, 1900
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Merovich	3,844	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,255	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Samson House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Guide and book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at LIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 7 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 8th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR PORBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1900. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

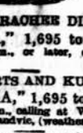
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OSEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1900.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietors.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

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ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January, 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
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Claims Paid Over
NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in.

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HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

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and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" "	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	24 0	27 0

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible].
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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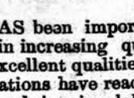

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Compaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125 0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ARRIVALS SHOULD VISIT PHILLIPS AND CO.'S ESTABLISHMENTS

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FOR THE PURCHASE OF
DRUGS and MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS;
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EYE-PRESERVERS, CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
THE WINES and GROCERIES DEPARTMENT CONTAINS
SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS and BEERS;
TINNED PROVISIONS, BISCUITS, FOODS;
CHUTNIES and OTHER INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
ALL OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TERRIBLE CONSOLIDATION.

Be on your guard. All the Human foes have brought attack conjointly. Small-pox, Plague, Influenza, Ague, and all types of fever in conjunction with Lung and Throat Votaries vying with one another to swell the Death Roll. Don't lose heart and face them with

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
ST. MARTINE'S PULMONARY BALSAM. Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and 14.
But before you go out, take the assistance of
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE. Per Case, Rs. 1-10.
Because these grimy Visitors pick up Hoary Heads and White Beards.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Zooma Musjid, {F. S. MADON & CO.} BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having submitted it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph boat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1899, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 59 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY, at 4 TO-DAY. | MATINEE. Doors open at 3 P.M.

Second Souvenir-Matinee, a Gold and Silver Watch given away among the children visiting the Circus.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.

IT HOLDS ITS SPELL OVER THE PUBLIC AS POTENTLY AS EVER.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away Coupons given to holders of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rupee Tickets. Cycles Specially Guaranteed for 12 months. The Drawing will take place at the Circus To-Night.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7th.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus, will receive a number entitling them to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs, ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, CAST IRON SCRAP.

G. I. CHAIRS ... ... Tons-338.
C. I. PET SLEEPERS ... ... Tons-427.

THE AGENT is Prepared to Receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1900, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Warf Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to Accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd March, 1900.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a special review of the Bombay Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES AT WALTAIR SEETANAGRAM AND GUDUR.

AUCTION SALES of obsolete and unserviceable stores consisting among others of collections of scrap materials and other articles comprising short lengths of old iron and steel Rails, old Tyres, Springs Steel, Wheels and Axles, Cast Iron and Steel of sorts, and a large quantity of old Pipes and Brass Borings, etc., will be held at the General Stores at Waltair, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 7 hours, at Seetanagram Depot, on the 29th March, 1900, at 7 hours and Gudur Depot on the 31st March, 1900, at 7 hours. If the last named place, a large accumulation of Auctionable Stores exists having been recently taken over from the Nizam's State Railway Company.

Purchasers of lots of not less than a full wagon load will have their materials delivered free of freight at any goods booking station on the East Coast Railway, it being understood that such consignments will be carried at "Owner's risk" and that the loading and unloading must be performed by the purchasers at cost. Purchasers of smaller quantities will have their consignments booked. "To Pay" to any goods booking station on this Railway at Revenue Stores rates, the loading and unloading being done by the Owners at their risk and expense.

All lots must be removed and paid for within 15 days from date of sale otherwise storage will be charged at the rate of 8 pies per measd ton per diem.

Purchasers will not be allowed to re-sale any lots while such lots remain on the premises. Any breach of this rule will be sufficient cause for the Railway to refuse delivery of the lot or lots re-sold, and any amounts paid in advance will be forfeited.

(By Order),
F. K. CUNLIFFE,
Store-keeper, E. C. Ry.

Waltair, 26th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be held at the Orphanage, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 10th of March, 1900, at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Committee's report for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Appoint a Committee and Office bearers in place of those retiring.

To modify clause XV of the constitution to read as follows:—

"The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer for the time being, or any two of them shall be competent to execute all deeds of covenant and other documents on behalf of the Society and to sell and negociate Securities of the Government of India or of any other description whatsoever."

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will follow the completion of the above business. All friends of the Orphanage are invited to attend.

Their EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE have kindly consented to be present.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. V. S. RODRIGUES, has contracted TO SELL the following property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage or inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, Mr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM MISTRY, residing in house No. 101, Cavel Street, within 14 days from this date, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari ground, together with the house, messuage or dwelling house, situate in Cavel Street out side the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Nos. 92 (i) and 93, and containing by admeasurement 565 1-9 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the East, by the Cart and house of Pedro d'Cruz, West by the house of A. P. d'Barrow and a private passage, on the North, by the Cart of Bapojee Dhanoo Parub, South by the property of Mathias Castano Dias and the said Messuages are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 2nd March, 1900.

MAHOMED IBRAHIM MISTRY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of LUXMIBAI, the senior widow of the late RAMJI BABAJI YELKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

RAGHOO RAMJI YELKAR, the adopted son of the abovenamed LUXMIBAI, Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING, The 12th day of January, 1900. Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of JANKIBAI, the junior widow of the late RAMJI BABAJI YELKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

RAGHOO RAMJI YELKAR, the adopted son of the abovenamed JANKIBAI, Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING, The 12th day of January, 1900. Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 45 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO., BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND PERFORMANCE by

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOXING BOOTH,

where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all corners.

AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.

PET STALL

FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

CONTRIBUTIONS REQUESTED.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH

by the kindness of S. B. THANAWALLA, Esq.,

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of LADY JENKINS, in conjunction with LADY JEHANGHIR and Mrs. BOMONJEE PETIT.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of Hindoo Ladies with whom Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Millard and Miss Mackinlay have kindly agreed to co-operate.

HINDU REFRESHMENT STALL

under the direction of GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.

The FETE will conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS ON MARCH 9TH.

Kindly arranged for by GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,

A DINNER

at Rs. 5 per head will be served daily in the Dinner Tent within the Grounds.

NOTICE must be sent at once by those who wish DINNER, to Mr. J. H. SYMINGTON, Atlas Insurance Company.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.
DAY TICKETS, Rs. 2 for whole day.
DAY TICKETS, Rs. 1 admitting after 8-15.

May be had from HONORARY SECRETARIES, or HONORARY TREASURER, or from Messrs. ROSE and Co., MORENAS and Co., and the Parel Institute.

Dr. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace & Co.,
Honorary Secretaries.

G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom & Co.,
Honorary Treasurer.

By the kindness of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., a Telephone connected with the Central Office has been put in the Grounds, Telephone No. 270.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of mill stores, Surplus and Old Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Mill year, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Turbee,

A large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersibbing and other frames by different makers such as Hetherington, Brooks and Doxey Platt Brothers, etc., etc.

And a large quantity of dyed yarn of different colours on winder bobbins as well as tubes and piece bobbins; also a lot of mixed beams, both for fancy and grey cloth, a rare opportunity for weaving mills and other miscellaneous articles.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, MAHABLESWER, MATHERAN, KURRACHEE, POONA AND HONGKONG.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 630 of 1897.

Cassamalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Breach Candy, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his next friend, his mother Rahamibai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai also residing at Breach Candy, Bombay....Plaintiff.

versus

Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road .....Defendant.

AND

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai late of Bombay, Khoja. Inhabitant deceased.

Khanubai, widow of the said deceased .....Plaintiff.

versus

Cassamally Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his Guardian the mother Rahmatbai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, the first defendant, Ismailbhoy Nensey, the second defendant, and Rahimbooibhai Pirbhai, the third defendant .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., by order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed parties to the above suits in the following properties, namely:—

IN BOMBAY.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land with a cracker's godown, situate on the Elphinstone estate, admeasuring about 383 and 7-9th square yards, bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4874 (1), 4172 (2), Street Nos. 34 and 36, Dinsey Lane by Lease, dated 12th June, 1879, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for 50 years from 1st November, 1878, containing a convenant for renewal for a further term.

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendari Land with a dwelling house situate on Eastern side of the Street a formerly called Satari Sarang Street and now called Tandai Street, admeasuring about 15ft. in breadth and 78 ft. in length, bearing Municipal Ward No. 2799 and Street Nos. 99 and 101.

Details of particulars of the above named properties and conditions of Sale can be had from the Undersigned or from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, or Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF THE LAND, MILL BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MOVEABLE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Ahmedabad Advance spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)

C. A. Turner .....Official Liquidator.

Under instructions, from Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, put up for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at their Sale Rooms, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, all the land, mill buildings, machinery, moveable property, and effects of the above named Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Ahmedabad.

The Sale is being held under an order of the High Court dated the 26th day of January, 1900, and with the concurrence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, the mortgagee of the said premises, and it will be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

For further information and for particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to MESSRS. ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1900.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

East India & Colonial Merchants.
Plantation Agents & Produce Importers.
Passenger, Shipping & Insurance Agents.
India, China & Colonial Newspaper Representatives.

66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	8)	24	12
With Car	50	24	16
Foldens or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by John G. Murdoch and Co., Calcutta, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFEN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 20-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of large number of College and School new BOOKS and Office FURNITURE at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALAS Large and Valuable GARDEN, at Karolwady, opposite Pandya's Dharmsala, THIS DAY, at 7 A. M.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJADEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wooden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Penambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks, Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11x8, Mounted 18x14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO JOURNALISTS.—Wanted a Young Man used to Journalism, reply giving all particulars to "X" care of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this office.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold drinks, Teas, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriman Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza.—Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scotish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. S. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re.1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Coast, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt., Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

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Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

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TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its many salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moriur qui non sitiur*.

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

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We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chest, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12, 1899.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Cough Lozenges have wonderfully relieved my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1897.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rosen, Robert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the excellent properties sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually preventing infection, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bladder, bowels, coughs, hoarseness, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found surprisingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health, This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing maladies arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is to be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he wants. Observe the Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Illuminating, &c., &c., in correct style and at the lowest rates. Engravings, Copper-plate Printing and Embossing for orders. J. F. FAIL, 207, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1058.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 0-27m., 0-47s. Low water, 6-19m., 6-28s.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 16th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
Bombay 9th Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. W. A. Camp opens at Mahalaxmee.
Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Harmston's Circus.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 0-58m., 1-32s. Low water, 6-37m., 7-10s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 5-30 a.m., on Sunday, for a run to Mahaval, via Vellard and Kohinoor Mills, Dadar, and back.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for February last, at the head branch, shows that the daily average attendance was 175; admissions, 1,575; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Gilder in English, at the Bhawasky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Subject: "Temperance Tit-Bits or Readings from my Scrap-Book, part 1st."

PLAGUE AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Three cases of plague were, this morning, removed from the servants' quarters in the compound of the Government House, at Malabar Point and sent to the plague hospital. Steps have been taken to disinfect the quarters.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,945, the daily average being 177, new admissions 942, Parsees 832, Hindoos 2,085, Mahomedans 1,337 and Christians 691. 395 children were vaccinated during last month.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—A well-filled tent greeted the Circus last evening, when the jumping contest was brought off successfully. The final was between Mr. Fischer's Atlas Moth and Messrs. Tullock and Allan's Leap Frog, at 5 feet. Leap Frog winning the final. To-day there will be a Matinee, and at the evening show the Hopworth bicycle will be drawn for at the Circus.

BURGLARY AT VINCENT ROAD.—Karsondas Goculdas, who resides in a chawl, at Vincent Road, has reported to the police that, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, his wife locked the door of her room and went to the bazaar. On her return about half-an-hour after she found that the lock on the door had been removed, the place entered, and ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 360, stolen.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Hari Mahadu, an old offender, with the theft of grain, valued as Rs. 2-8, belonging to Shivji Doongarsey, on the 28th ultimo. The accused, who had six previous convictions against him, was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for his trial.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevithick, A.-D.-C., and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, on Sunday, 4th inst., from 5-45 p.m.:

March	Unter Die Soldaten	Fahrbach
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Song	A Hunting Song	Macoloss
Valse	Les Sentimentales	Waldteufel
Selection	Pepita	Lecoq
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before MR. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged Moula Karim, a trader in empty cases, with having in his possession fifteen tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 5-8. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. Jaffer Ranimtoola Badarbhoy, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The accused was arrested on suspicion on the 28th ultimo, at the Government Opium Warehouse. The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan, aged about ninety years. The deceased resided at Nimanpada and was supported by his grandson. On the 14th February last, Abdool was crossing the Nishanpada Road, when he came in front of a lotcour-cart, loaded with sand, which was passing along the road. The driver called out to the deceased but as he was deaf and feeble, on account of his old age, he did not hear the warning. He was knocked down by one of the bullocks and one of the wheels grazed his left arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was said to be suffering from multiple injuries. On the 20th idem diarrhœa set in and he became exhausted, and died on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHARGE OF USING AN EXPIRED TICKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Tezara Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Company, charged Jamadas Dharamsey with fraudulently travelling on a season ticket under the name of Gordhan Gokhalram and Co. next door to Mody's Toy Depot, Esplanade Cross Road, where fancy goods of the best quality can still be purchased at fine and Moderate Rates.

The accused said on a certain night he purchased a ticket at the Victoria Terminus Station for the Currey Road Station, but he missed the train, which was the last one that started from the Victoria Station that night. The next day he made use of the ticket. The magistrate remarked he failed to understand how the accused would be held guilty of fraud. He had paid the regular fare and the Railway Company had lost nothing by his action. Mr. Lewis stated that the accused used the ticket on the morning of the third day, which he could not do under railway regulations. He could use the ticket only for the train for which it was issued, and on the day of the issue only. The magistrate said he could find no rule sanctioned by Government, which showed that the ticket purchased by the accused expired within the time stated by Mr. Lewis. He held that no fraud had been committed on the Company and discharged the accused.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 2nd OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Kaswar and Mangalore, a brisk fall in Sind and Rajputana, and at Lahore, Sirsa and Neemuch, and a slight rise or fall in other districts. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are steep in Sind and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central, and North-West Provinces are irregularly cyclonic while they are variable in direction over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° above the mean of the season in Upper Sind Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshanga bad, Nagpur, Malegaon and Chanda; and the minimum from 7° to 14° in Rajputana and Central India, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Saugor, Surat and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapa, and the lowest 52° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Delhi, Jacobabad Joypore, Surat, Bombay and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

The isobars indicate that the depression has further deepened, and to-day its centre appears to be at or about Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds two-tenths of an inch. The weather over the whole country lying to the north of latitude 20° is unsettled, and will remain more or less cloudy. Fresh winds are likely to blow on the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Friday: Pressure has been steady or has risen slightly in the Peninsula and Burma and has again fallen in northern India, the fall being brisk in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Punjab. The depression in north-west India yesterday has intensified and is now of moderate intensity with pressure two-tenths below normal at Jacobabad. Light showers have fallen in Kashmir at Cherat and Murree and in Assam. Minimum and Silchar report half an inch. Temperature has risen in all provinces except Burma where it has fallen and Sind west-coast, Mysore, Madras Deccan where it has been steady. Mean temperature is normal or in excess everywhere, the excess being very large in Rajputana and large in Punjab the Sind, Central India and Berar where it ranges from five to nine degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·913
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9
Dew Point	68·4
Relative Humidity of Air	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Direction of wind	NW, NNE, ENE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 196

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory

TEXTILES MADE OUT OF PEAT.

At first blush this looks ridiculous; nevertheless it is a fact. Peat from Irish bogs is being converted into textile fabrics. "The Drapers' Record" publishes this paragraph:

Come, publish the tidings! Shout voices Imperial,
In the ears of a nation for good news agog,
For ye haven't to go far to git yes material
When ye can be made out of good Girish bog.
From the fruit of the tree they make cotton and calico,
From sheep they make flannel, and shocks for yer feet,
And ye thread on the tail of peabberry a paletot
While ye walk a few steps on the foine shpringy peat.
So hearken ye, Patrick, don't lave yer own shore,
For ould "Ireland" is the land "wid" plinty of mither and lase,
For sure now Ould Orehand shud prosper once more,
Wid a possible cloth mine in ivery morass.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN INHUMAN GUEST.

IMPERATRIX VS. GURAYA BIN SHIVALINGAYA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Harvey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in November last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge said the case furnished one more instance of the murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments. Accused, who is a Lingayat by caste, called himself a priest although he was apparently only about sixteen or seventeen years of age. His native place was Hubli, where he said his father was living, but he himself appeared to travel about the country begging. The patel of Hulekal, happening to be a Lingayat, took accused into his house in the month of July last to conduct certain religious ceremonies, and when these were concluded, allowed him to remain in the house apparently as a guest. Accused accordingly resided there until October last. On the 14th of the month, Dessera Day, the patel's little son, aged about three years, was in accordance with custom loaded with ornaments, among which were a gold necklace, and a pair of gold armlets, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 260. At 1 p.m. the child was seen playing in the yard in front of the house, while accused was indoors, but an hour later both were missing, and search having failed a village watchman found the accused in the bazar. As he denied all knowledge of the boy's whereabouts, the tanks and the wells in the neighbourhood were searched, and at 4 p.m., the body of the child was discovered in a pond about a mile from the village, chiefly from the boy's house. No external marks of injury were visible, but there were grave reasons for suspecting foul play, as the boy could not have got to the tank by himself, and the gold ornaments were missing therefrom. When the child's other ornaments, which were of comparatively trifling value, had not been removed. On returning to the house, it was found that the accused had again disappeared, but he was pursued and caught outside the village. He appeared to be in no great fear of being questioned as to his guilt, and on the following morning he produced in the presence of the police and a panch, the missing ornaments from a hole in the ground under a bush by the side of the Sirsi road, about a quarter of a mile from the tank where the murder was committed. The police inquiry was soon completed. The accused, in his confession, said the child came out from the back door; he took him to a tank; there he removed the child's gold ornaments, killed him and then threw the boy into the tank. He then went to the Sirsi road, kept the ornaments below shrubs and then went to the Bazar. He further admitted that, on the following morning, he produced the ornaments from where he had hidden them.

The medical evidence, however, showed that the cause of death was fracture of the skull resulting from a blow on the crown of the head with some hard substance, such as a stick or stone.

It appeared that there were no stones in the tank at the spot where the body was found, and the Sessions Judge had little doubt that the accused in fact killed the child by a blow, and then threw the body into the pond, &c. Heavy punishment in the case was a most cold-blooded and brutal one, and would, in the case of an adult offender, have called for the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law. The accused, however, appeared to be at the most seventeen years of age, and he was plainly not yet full grown. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and the appeal was dismissed.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

KESHAVLAL SUDHIDAS SANGHANI VS. JAIRAM JUGMAL.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,570-5-11 for breach of contract. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was a railway contractor who had constructed portions of the Godra-Rutlam Railway for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Upon completion of the work, certain disputes arose between the defendant and the company in regard to the amounts to be paid to the former. The defendant being unable to obtain a satisfactory settlement, placed the matter in the hands of the plaintiff, and by an agreement of the 13th May 1895, agreed to pay him Rs. 2½0 on each, and five per cent. on all amounts recovered in excess of Rs. 49,519-13-3, which was the amount the company had then agreed to pay to him. The plaintiff drafted a letter to the Chief Engineer and prepared particulars of the defendant's claim, the aforesaid letter to the Chief Engineer. The plaintiff subsequently received a reply to the letter, and was asked to call on the Chief Engineer. He did so and was accompanied to the office by the defendant who, on the defendant's request, remained outside while the defendant had an interview with the Engineer. Afterwards the defendant received a further offer of Rs. 7,000 from the company which he refused, and then informed plaintiff that he intended to sue the company in the High Court, and that the plaintiff need concern himself no further in the matter. He then offered plaintiff Rs.100 being the balance of the Rs. 200, which the latter refused to accept. Plaintiff heard nothing further of the matter till February 1898, when he found the defendant had not filed a suit against the company but had settled his dispute with them privately, and had received Rs. 29,403-10-4 in excess of the original amount offered. Plaintiff accordingly claimed to recover Rs. 100, and Rs. 1,470-6-11 in addition on the excess amount received by defendant from the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

For the defence it was contended that the defendants and Dewji Bhai carried on business as contractors under the names of Jairam Jugmal and Co. It was alleged that the plaintiff had failed to carry out the agreement of the 13th May 1895 and the defendant's firm had accordingly to take other steps to get their dispute with the company settled. The plaintiff had subsequently filed a suit against the defendant in the Small Causes Court for recovery of Rs. 450 for alleged breach of contract, and had afterwards amended his claim by making one for Rs. 2,000. That suit after a two days' hearing had been withdrawn by the plaintiff on his paying costs. Defendant said the present suit was a vexatious one and instituted with the object of extorting money from the firm, who were in no way liable to the plaintiff.

Evidence in the case was recorded during the day. At the conclusion of the evidence in the case, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs.1,470-6-11 being the amount of the commission, and costs, holding that the claim for Rs. 100 was barred by limitation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, and Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	2	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	6	48
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Khotachwadi, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	48	11	71
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cowasji Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	19	11	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	9	85
F Parel, Sewri and Naigaum	12	5	21
G Mahim and Sion	2	4	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	60
Total	158	85	363
Total plague deaths to date	67,721	38,405	
Same date last year	148	132	331

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	54
Deaths	16

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	1

DAMAUN.

ON Tuesday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, two of them were from plague, the victims being another Mahomedan of Kharawad and another Kasti of Kharirwad, the third being that of a Mahomedan female of Ghachiwad said to be 100 years old who died of old age. On Wednesday, Lower Damaun for the second time during the month, showed a clean mortality bill. The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of February last was 96, whereof 51 deaths are attributed to plague, 12 to fever, 8 to worms, 4 to phthisis, 4 to old age, 2 still born and 1 each to convulsion, dysentry, leprosy, fire and starvation. The mortality occurred among the following castes:—Mahomedans 32, Dodias 8, Kharies 7, Machies 7, Banias 4, Golas 4, Christians 4, Dhorias 3, Dheds 3, and 1 each of Brahmin, Dhobi, Sootar, Parsi, Sagar, Mochi, Hajam, Khoja, Darji, Bavaria, Bhandari, Koli Ghad and Kunbi castes. Damaun village contributed 31, Kadaria 15, Kharawad 18, Mandwa 9, Kharewad 7, Seashore 2 and Marwad hospital 1. The total mortality during the month of February last was 75, whereof 67 are deaths from plague.

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The New Stakes, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—Selling Race, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Bagdad Plate, 4-30 p.m.
4th Race—The Mixed Plate, 5 p.m.
5th Race—Maiden Plate, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—Substitution Stakes, 6 p.m.
A special train leaves Church Gate, at 2-50 p.m. (instead of 2-40 as before.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Bagdad Plate—Ghazie and Admirer.
Selling Race—Panalla, S D K, Redball and Marvellous.
Substitution Stake—Shamrock.
The New Stakes—The King.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd March.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Far-Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday afternoon, in the Library Room, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy presiding.

The Rev. R. M. Gray, Honorary Secretary, read the annual report of the committee, from which we give the following extract:—

During the year under review 54 new members were elected and 3 non-residents members returned to Bombay. 21 withdrew, 5 died, 3 retired and 5 having left Bombay, desired to be transferred to the non-resident list. The total number of members at the close of 1899 was 335 against 312 at the end of the preceding year. Of these 78 were absent from India for the whole year or for portions of the year. 5 gentlemen joined under this class and 5 were transferred from the list of resident members. 4 members resigned, 2 died, 3 were added to the list of resident members and the name of one was struck off the Roll for non-payment of subscription. The total number at the end of the year was 55, the same as at the end of 1898. The Society have to announce with regret the loss by death of the following members:—Dr. P. Peterson, Messrs. Damodardas Tapidas, Dhanjeni Sumderdas Mulji, J. H. Sleigh, F. E. Banaji, Sorabji Nasikji Cowasji, and C. Bidduiph and Sir Monier Williams. The total issues of books during the year were 34,741 volumes; 23,774 of new books including periodicals and 10,967 of the old. The issues during the preceding year were 32,771 volumes, 22,044 of new books and 10,727 of the old. The number of volumes or parts of volumes purchased and presented during the year was 905. Of this number 666 works were purchased and 240 were received as gifts, chiefly from the Bombay Government, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the other local Governments and a few from individual authors and other donors. Among the works presented, the one deserving of special mention is a large illustrated edition, by Charles Knight, of Shakespeare's Works in 4 volumes, received from Mr. W. C. Keith, one of the members of the Society. The accessions to the Society's coin-cabinet during the year were 33 coins of these 8 were presented by Mr. Vaux, 14 by Mr. Walsh in Kathiawar, through the Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the rest were received from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act. These were added to the cabinet 17 were silver, 15 copper and 1 gold.

The Society also received during the year the following objects of antiquarian interest:—Lt. Col. C. T. Peters presented a brass image of Burmese Buddha from Mandalay. A panel of two Copper-plate grants, one (a single plate) of Drona Sinha and the other (double plates joined by rings) of Dharuva Sena II, of the Valabhi Dynasty, was received from Mr. L. Procter Sims. The plates were found together; the smaller plate lying between the two plates of the larger grant, buried in a field in the village of Bhamoura Mohota near Bhaunagar. Both grants are in excellent preservation and easily read. An interesting paper on the plates, written by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, is published in Part I. of the Journal of the Society. The Collector of Broach forwarded to the Society about the beginning of the year, a Copper-plate grant consisting of two plates. They were found in November 1898 buried about two feet below the surface of a cart track in the village of Suney Kulla in the Hansot Mahal of the Broach District. Along with the plates were found (1) two flat pieces of iron, 2 feet long and 2 inches wide, (2) two smaller but smaller pieces, (3) a conch shell, (4) a flat piece stone such as is used in mixing spices, (5) a conical piece of stone resembling a "ling," (6) a small iron cylinder such as is used in making a cart wheel. All these, as well as the plates, the Collector has been good enough to present to the Society. The grant is by Maharaja Sangrama Simha. Mr. Jackson has written a paper on the plate when appears in No. 55 of the Journal just issued. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements during 1899 is appended. It will be seen from it that the total amount of subscriptions, including arrears, Rs. 90, collected during the year, was Rs. 11,487-5-4. The subscriptions received in 1898 amounted to Rs. 11,013-5-10. There was besides a sum of Rs. 620 received on account of life subscriptions from one Resident and one Non-Resident member. Of this Rs. 600 have been duly invested in Government Securities in accordance with Article XVI of the Rules. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 972-1-10. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 14,100.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar proposed and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson seconded that the report be adopted and a vote of thanks be passed to the managing committee, the Honorary Secretary, the Assistant Honorary Secretary, and the Honorary Auditors, for their services during the past year.

The proposition was carried.

The committee of management and office-bearers for the next year were then appointed. They are as follows: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, President; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. James Mac Donald, Mr. K. R. Cama, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Vice-Presidents; Dr. D. MacDonald, Prof. M. MacMillan, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Chandavarkar, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. Camrudin Amirudin, Mr. F. R. Vicaji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rev. J. D. Ozanne, Mr. Framjee Jamsetji Modi, Mr. K. Nowrojee, Rev. D. McOmish and Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, members of the Managing Committee; Rev. R. M. Gray, Honorary Secretary; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Joint Honorary Secretary (Numismatics and Archæology); Khan Bahadur Dossabhoy Framjee Chichgar and H. R. H. Wilkinson, Honorary Auditors.

Several alterations were then made in the rules and regulations of the Society.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th February.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1882, dated 10th February 1900, forwarding for information and guidance copies of letter from the Government of India and accompaniment regarding the special fee of Rs. 75 being levied for the inspection of vessels on Sundays and holidays by the Port Health Office, Bombay.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 56, dated 21st February 1899, offering a 50 years' lease of the plot of land situate at Mody Bay between the Mangalore and Cowpatia Streets on the new road facing the Harbour Office to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., for the erection of offices on certain conditions.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th Feb. 1900, forwarding one from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., submitting for approval plans and specification of the building proposed to be erected on the plot leased to them, in terms of para. 2 of the application above referred to and requesting that they may be allowed at least two years' free of rent for the building of their offices. The Engineer points out that no dimensions of the compound are given on the ground plan but by scale the west boundary wall appears to be right on the edge of the plot, whereas a two or three feet gully should be left as it does not abut on a garden space and that a paved space should be provided in front of the stables and coachhouse for washing horses and carriages, recommends that the plans be passed subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled and states that the building when finished will cost Rs. 3,97,000 and will probably take quite two years to build. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to.

Resolution.—The plans and specification are approved subject to the modifications referred to by the Engineer and to the condition that all rules and requirements of the Port Trust and Municipality of Bombay are and shall be complied with. Free time may be allowed to the extent of two years, as applied for counting from the date on which the land is made over or, such earlier date as the Engineer may certify to the completion of the building in excess. The amount of the deposit should be increased to Rs.8,000 which should be paid once before the date on which the land is made over and all costs or expenses connected with the preparation, registration and completion of the Agreement and lease shall be met from this amount, and, on the execution of the lease the deposit together with the interest which may have accrued thereon may be returned to the lessees minus the costs of the agreement, lease and counterpart, including stamps and registration, and generally subject to the conditions laid down in Trustees' Resolution No. 55, dated 6th February 1894.

Read letter from Mr. J. Willcocks, dated 13th February 1900, giving notice of his desire to raise at a meeting of the Trustees a question as to the absence of fire escapes and the unsafe height above the floor, of window sills of the new flats either recently built or now building on the Apollo Reclamation.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th February 1900, offering remarks and recommending that in future at least one fire-proof staircase be insisted on in each building and that no window sills on outer walls less than 3 feet in height be allowed.

Submitted list of the new buildings on Apollo Reclamation, giving the construction of the main staircases and the heights of the window sills above the floor on outer walls.

Resolution.—The subject of Mr. Willcocks' proposal as regards fire-proof staircases to residential buildings on the Apollo Reclamation should be considered and reported upon.

Resolution.—The Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 will be considered at a special meeting to be held on Wednesday, 28th February 1900, at half past 12 p.m. At the conclusion of the special meeting an ordinary meeting will be held if time permits.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Feb. 1900.	Total from 1st Jan. 1900 to 24th Feb. 1900.	For week ending 25th Feb. 1899.	Total from 1st Jan. 1899 to 25th Feb. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	25	879	25	896
Do. do. out of do.	22	858	16	841
Do. anchored	4	555	11	699
Do. attended to	0	49	0	68
Do. warped	0

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Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

The oldest and only Agent in Bombay.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to dates as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of Publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Steamers and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£100 7-8 ex Div. 3-16 with Div.

3 per cent. Rentes ....£102 1-4 + 1-2

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£109 1-2 *f* (last quotation)

2 1-2 " Govt. Securities....264 1-8—1-16 ion 110 1-2)

Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16+1-16

" New York ..... 60+1-8

Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 18 1-2, unchanged.

" New York ..... 4 86 1-4—3-8

Discount. Bank of England as 4 per cent., unchanged.

" Short London Bills 3 5-8 —1-8

" Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8 "

¶ The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cents. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a small business doing during the week, rates closing exactly as they opened.

Bank Telegraphic ready	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand ready	1-4 3-32
3 Month's Sight Credits.....	1-4 11-32
3 Month's Sight France.....	171 3-4

In the interval however, nearly every day brought out a seller of Bank Telegraphic and Demand at 1-32nd over above these rates, say at 1-4 3-32 and 1-4 1-8 respectively, for ready delivery, up to the end of March. On the other hand, an occasional buyer of credits would try and tempt merchants with 1-32nd below prevailing rates in the hope of getting something at 1-4 5-16 for ready, but without crops for Export bills are ready on the market now-a-days.

Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	194
Hong-Kong "	143 1-4
Japan... "	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—During the week the volume of business was very small and the fluctuations in 3 1-2 per cent. Paper did not exceed 5-16 3-8 and 95 11-16. The settlement of Thursday 1st March was one of the dullest on record and it passed off at 95 3-8. There was a surplus of about 30 lacs Paper, part of which was taken up, and part "budlied." In the evening, owing to the official announcement of the relief of Ladysmith, there were buyers of Cash Paper at 95 7-16 and of 30th March at 95 11-16, but London not responding to the rise, it closes to-day 95 3-8 Cash and 95 9-16 for the Settlement, 30th March. Small pieces of 3 1-2 per cent. sell half per cent. over Cash rate. 3 per cent. Paper closes at 89 for Cash.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share Market has been steady during the week with an undercurrent of st.eagth in favour of sellers. The shares chiefly dealt in are Petits, of which there is a large *bear* speculative account open, and which closed at Rs. 1620 buyers, both for March and April account. There is a steady inquiry for the following shares without finding sellers at the quotations :—

	Rs.
Howard and Bullough Mills	
Conaughi Mills	535
Empress Mills	525
Kohinoor Mills.....	300
Ripon Mills	300
Lakhmidass Mills	700
Currimbhoy Mills	575
David Mills	650
Standard Mills.....	330
Queen Mills	210
Great Eastern Mills.....	540
	180

Tapti Valley and Ahmedabad Prantej Railway shares are in request at Rs. 480 and Rs. 600 respectively.

Bombay Burma shares close quiet at Rs. 6,650.

MONEY.—The Market remains pretty much in the same state as last week. Nothing better than 5 1-2 per cent. at the outside being obtainable for short deposits of one, or two months. There is no change in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest, and the movements in the cash balances of the Bank of Bengal and Bombay, trifling though slightly lower.

FREIGHTS.—This has been a very quiet market during the week with practicaly no fresh business doing the difference between sellers' and buyers' ideas being far too great to admit of any practical result.

At the beginning of the week a small lot was booked for Hamburg, 19s., for March, while re-lets went as low as 17s. and 18s. 6d. for Genoa, owing to the scanty arrivals of produce.

The Adelina Patti was taken up on time charter, and the Baron Belhaven fixed from Rangoon to Bombay with rice at 10s. The steamers Vulcan and Glenely are reported fixed from ice ports for Home.

COALS.—Throughout the week the market has been strong for Indian qualities, while English and Welsh have been utterly neglected owing to the great disparity in rates between this and the Home Side.

Deshargur being practically sold out right up to the end of this year; Jardines have come more to the front and something like 35,000 tons of this quality have been sold during the week at Rs. 13-12 July, to December. A good line of Heilger's has been placed at Rs. 13-8 per ton for June to December.

Re-sales during the week have been made for ready and near delivery in—

	Rs. a.
Deshargur	15 8
Jardines	14 12
Jhorria	14 8
Bird's Navigation	14 0
Muir's "	14 0

In the present state of the market, coupled with the strong demand for the better sorts of Bengal Coal especially, higher rates may be expected for deliveries this side of next year and probably further on.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

	Rs.
Japan.....	14
Singarini.....	13 1-2
Deshargur .....Bengal	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation ..... "	14
Jardines ..... "	14 1-2
Seabpore..... "	15

WHEAT.—Utterly neglected in consequence of famine, the nominal quotation being Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—There has been a considerable demand for all sorts during the week with a rising tendency in prices.

GINGELLY.—Rs. 44-8-0 has been paid for Red mugger and Rs. 41 for black kutnee, other qualities being almost exhausted with the exception of Yellow Hingoghat, for which sellers now ask Rs. 49.

Arrivals for the week 3,865 cwts.

LINSEED.—Quiet but steady for ready as well as forward, Rs. 8-12-0 and Rs. 8-9-6 asked respectively.

Arrivals for the week 5,517 cwts.

CASTORSEED has ruled very steady with no important change in prices. Ready is quoted at Rs. 38-4, with forward at Rs. 39-8 to Rs. 39-12.

Arrivals for the week 17,793 cwts.

RAPESEED.—The market has strengthened considerably since yesterday with quotations as under :—

Yellow Gusarat ....Rs.	7-3 to Rs. 7-4
do, Cawnpore ..... "	6-15
Brown do. ..... "	6-10 to Rs. 6-11
Brown Delhi ..... "	6-11 to Rs. 6-12

Arrivals for the week 4845 cwts.

COTTON.—The market has been firm with a tendency to higher rates, and a further advance has been established for all descriptions of cotton. The demand from exporters and mill agents has, however, only been on a moderate scale, and the sales of ready cotton have not been large for the time of the year. There seems but little doubt that the higher prices asked by sellers check business, and the daily turnover in ready cotton is only small. The "Sutta" Market remains firm, and rates are higher in sympathy with the rise in Liverpool and America.—Receipts continue to show a marked falling off as compared with last year, and holders of cotton appear confident of obtaining their prices before long, unless, as seems doubtful at present, a large proportion of the local mills close for several months.

The receipts for the season so far, are in round figures 4,00,000 bales less than at the same time last year, while the shipments have only fallen off about 1,50,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Import 9,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 10-32 plus 1-8. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

March March.-Apl.	Apl.-May	June-July	July-Aug.
5'13	5'10	5'6	5'6 4'62
plus 7	plus 7	plus 6	plus 6

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports..... —	14,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 "
Do Continent	11,000 "
Mid-uplands	9 7-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of June	9'14 plus 5
Do do September ...	8'93—98

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine ..... Rs.	244—4 11-16	
Do. Fully Good..... "	236—4 19-32	
Selected, Fine ..... "	245—4 23-32	
Do. Fully Good..... "	229—4 19-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good ..... "	240—4 5-8	
Oomra, Fully Good ..... "	226—4 29-32	
Dholleras Good, May ..... "	247—4 3-4	
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May ..... "	269—4 31-32	
Westerns, May ..... "	230—4 13-16	
Broach, Good, ... "	2—5 1-32	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week	38,000	64,000	64,743
From 1st Jan. to 1st March.....	260,879	609,223	419,163
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	5,783	41,806	12,597
From 1st Jan. to 1st March.....	25,218	154,387	62,944
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week.....	843	3,851	11,031
From 1st Jan. to 1st March.....	68,668	92,422	57,320

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	19,899	31,578	46,793
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st March	218,600	431,219	250,193
Linseed for the week.....	5,517	94,001	61,440
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st March.	193,949	1,208,301	822,943
Rapeseed for the week.....	4,845	23,995	14,737
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st March	22,318	166,268	67,449
Gingelly for the week.....	38,667	55,614	100,461
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st March.....	325,313	662 436	557,700

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	4	34,046	1,500
Do. from 1st January to 1st March.....	4	305 820	1,500
Linseed for the week ...	20,015	121,355	32,927
Do. from 1st January to 1st March	66,392	427,976	404,874
Rapeseed for the week	245,942	141,044	16,361
Do. from 1st January to 1st March	186,953	270,189	145,009
Gingelly seed for the week	98,981	86,959	63,888
Do. from 1st January to 1st March	636,719	601,915	463,426

PIECE GOODS.—During the week the market has been much quieter, and clearances have fallen off considerably, principally on account of buyers for Calcutta, Madras, and Northern India having ceased operating owing to the famine, dealers are anxious to realize profits and consequently there has been a good deal of irregularity in prices, but at the close the market is firm.

ARRIVAL BUSINESS with Home has been almost impossible, on account of the extreme prices now asked by spinners and manufacturers.

The margin between Rupee and Home prices is again very marked, and at the moment dealers are disinclined to continue following the upward movement any further.

GREY GOODS.—The demand is very disappointing with very little enquiry from the famine districts.

BLEACHED GOODS.—There has been a falling off in the demand this week as Calcutta buyers have been quite out of the market, and the demand for Northern India is limited.

PRINTED AND DYED GOODS are only in poor demand with prices advancing slowly, but still far low Home equivalents.

IMPORTED YARN.—Market is very firm with little business doing, as consumers do not see their way to paying the high prices now asked.

LOCAL YARNS.—Owing to the advance in cotton, much higher prices are asked for these, but as buyers do not respond no business has resulted.

Current Quotations of Local made Piece Goods and Yarns on Friday, 2nd March :—

PIECE GOODS.—Market :—Quiet, but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Nett rates per lb. at. consn.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6'20 to 7'00
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6'25 to 6'75
Long Cloths	30 to 44	36 to 38	7 to 12	6'25 to 6'75
Do	45 to 45	33 to 38	7 to 12	6'25 to 6'75
Domestics	14 to 27	36 to 66	3 to 16	6'50 to 6'75
Do	27 to 37	61 to 72	14 to 26	6'50 to 6'75
Chuddars	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6'20 to 6'75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6'50 to 6'75
Plain Dhoties	30 to 45	4 to 7	1-3 to 1 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Do	30 to 45	5 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Red Bordered Dhoties	30 to 37	4 to 7	1-3 to 1 1-4	6'75 to 7'00
Do	30 to 45	5 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 7'00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	5 to 11	1 to 3	6'75 to 7'25
Sooti-Grey with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7'25 to 7'50
Checks	24 to 37	24	5 to 8	6'00 to 6'50
Drills, Grey	24 to 37	40	8 to 13	6'25 to 6'50
Towells and Napkins (Different Mixes)				7'00 7'50

YARN.—Market :—Steady.

Twist	No.	Mule, &c.		Per lb.
"	10s	"	4 1-4 to 5	"
"	12s	"	4 3-8 " 5	"
"	16s	"	" 5 " 6 3-4	"
"	20s	"	" 6 " 7 3-4	"
"	24s	"	1-8 " 6 1-2	"
"	30s	"	" 6 1-4	"
"	32s	"	" 6 3-4	"
"	36s	"	" 7	" 7 3-4 "
"	40s	"	7 3-4 " 8 1-2	"

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish ...	...	923	4,063	42,551	168,610	86,376	236,071
Barsee and Nagar	...	...	2,289	18,428	44,513	28,698	53,377
Berar.....	...	1,048	4,392	53,660	268,033	104905	481,522
Total Comras	...	1,976	11,344	114039	481,161	219,979	720,970
Hingunghat ...	...	...	83	3,587	6,470	5,686	9,303
Dholleras	...	99	1,613	12,459	66,144	62,125	101,843
Broach	...	29	383	12,790	18,128	35,161	20,511
Compta and Dharwar ...	...	...	1,457	9,410	13,710	27,820	25,102
Westerns	...	...	131	972	2,541	1,479	3,115
Bengals	...	1,227	9,125	11591	29,941	257,777	140,896
Sind	...	194	937	12,227	417	19,774	734
Persian	...	...	655	3,017	45	4,338	110
American	...	...	776	3,539	681	7,465	1,414
Egyptian	...	...	226	2,289	908	5,826	1,074
Other Sorts...	...	...	...	736	5	1,924	5
Total...	...	3,461	26,630	290379	890,223	224,108	3303 10

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	431,219
Linseed...	393,301
Rapeseed	166,268
Gingellyseed	662,436
Poppyseed	14,282
Groundnuts	89,450
Castorseed	239,642
Rice	1,004,466

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 10th February, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Goods and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,49,783	5,12,185	6,286	6,68,209
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	...	...	...	9,27,336
Decrease ..... Rs.				2,59,127

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,56,000	4,000	3,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	553	9	764
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	4,52,000	13,23,000	20,000	18,00,000
Total for 5 weeks —	6,45,000	15,83,000	24,000	21,52,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,178	2,33,895	2,224	3,10,249
Per mile of Ry. do.	161	507	5	673
Total to corresponding date do.	5,22,013	13,67,225	14,339	19,03,576
Increase for the week ..... Rs.				41,621
Ditto to date ..... "				2,48,424

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th February, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,139	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,216	42,326	...	4,098	25,564	...
Goods	1,91,712	1,16,328	70,348	...	4,56,515	...
Other earnings	6,470	4,943	496	...	1,265	...
Total for week	2,45,467	1,63,646	75,821	...	...	...
Aggregate —	54,75,154	9,64,794	...	...	5,38,309	...

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	400	...	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	.....	46
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,700	2,300	.....	4,000
Total for 6 weeks —	2,100	2,700	.....	4,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year....	397	946	1	1,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	55	.....	78
Total to correspond. ing date do. —	2,007	3,336	13	5,356
Decrease for the week ..... Rs.				544
Ditto to date ..... "				456

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	26,200	30	29,730
Or per mile of Railway	25	186	...	211
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	18,000	1,28,100	240	144,340
Total for 6 weeks.....	19,500	1,54,300	270	174,070
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	2,662	28,947	45	29,654
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	151	...	210
Total to corresponding date do.	19,716	1,35,682	736	156,147
Increase for the week..... Rs.				76
Ditto to date ..... "				17,923

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAVERTON—February 17, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut H S Laverton, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, of a son.

LEETWITCH—February 21, at 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of T Leetwitch, of a son.

DEATH.

MILLAR—January 23, at Ghagrapara T E, George Ian Millar, Manager, of syncope of the heart.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

ON Thursday evening, March 1, General Buller was at Nelthorpe, the first station north of Pieters. He mentions, quite incidentally, that he had just returned from Ladysmith. He says nothing of Sir George White, and the only reference to the garrison is that it will require a little nursing before the men can take the field. The country to the south of Ladysmith is clear of the enemy, and the same is the case with regard to the north, with the exception of a small rear-guard on Surprise Hill. All the besiegers have retired in hot haste. We are left to infer that there has been no pursuit, and for anything said to the contrary the Boers may have withdrawn their guns. From Paardeberg we learn that the scouts are in touch with the enemy to the eastward, who are estimated at 7,000 men. It must be taken as evidence that, in the opinion of the Government, the war is by no means over, for Lord Lansdowne has informed the House of Lords that 38,800 troops sail in March and 17,300 in April, a total of 56,600. As there are already close on 200,000 men in South Africa, or on the way thither, it is difficult to understand why it is deemed necessary to send out troops sufficient to place a quarter of a million of men in the field. The dispositions so skilfully made by Lord Roberts have not only delivered Ladysmith and Kimberley from their difficulties, but have broken up one of the Boer armies, and captured the flying remnant, and compelled Joubert to retreat precipitately to escape a similar fate. It must be remembered that when Lord Roberts was asked, in January, on his arrival at the Cape, whether he would require more troops than the 120,000 then available, he replied that if General Buller's turning movement on the Tugela succeeded, there would be no need of further reinforcements, but that if it did not succeed more troops would be required. This was done, and the Commander-in-Chief has now under his orders close upon 200,000 men. As Buller has now cleared the Boers out of the difficult country surrounding Ladysmith, and Cronje's force no longer exists, Lord Methuen's Division being consequently free to move in any direction, it would seem to be a purposeless waste of men and money to send some six additional Divisions to cope with Joubert and compel the capitulation of Pretoria. Not only are the Government preparing to send out nearly 60,000 men from England, but the Australian colonies have been asked to despatch 2,500 mounted troops to South Africa in addition to the Colonials already there. It would seem as if the War Office was making amends for the deficiency, which marked the earlier months of the campaign, by flooding South Africa with troops.

Now that affairs in South Africa have taken a more favourable turn, and we are no onger under the obsession that the fate of the Empire is trembling in the Boer balance, we may usefully turn our attention to matters of more lasting importance in the Far East. Things have not been moving altogether satisfactorily in that region for some time past, but no heed was given to the march of events at Pekin, while all thoughts were concentrated elsewhere. So ill-informed were the British public that a wild story of the deposition and murder of the Chinese Emperor obtained ready credence, and the crime was debited to the Dowager-Empress. It was assumed that Russia was as usual at the bottom of that business, and that Russian interests would benefit while ours would proportionately suffer. There was no deposition and there was no Palace assassination. The Emperor being childless, and likely to remain so, adopted a son who is also to be his heir, and who will be educated for the high position destined for him. Li Hung-Chang who was supposed to be the all-powerful influence behind the Empress-Dowager and making for unrightcousness, has left Pekin to become the Viceroy of a province, in which French activity was so pronounced that it was deemed advisable to have on the spot a statesman of experience, who can deal with a somewhat disquieting situation in those parts. China shows no present signs of breaking up, and schemes of partition are not so numerous as they were a couple of years ago. It was in the beginning of 1898 that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke of keeping the open door, in China—that is to say would prevent partition—"even at the cost of war." Mr. Balfour about the same time had told the manufacturers of Manchester that our objects in China are commercial, not territorial. These declarations being considered as equivalent to the felicitous formula of "hands off" addressed to Foreign Powers, were regarded with general approval. Other nations would take the hint; if they did not, well, an alliance with the United States, Germany and Japan would teach them to mend their manners. Sad to say the current *Quarterly Review* has to chronicle that since then things in the Far East have gone in quite a different groove. The Government—pre-occupied we may suppose with other cares—has thought it best to let things drift in Further Asia, and they have drifted pretty considerably. They have made up their minds, says the Reviewer, that the best is to do nothing in China, and they have done nothing :—"In other words, it is a policy of letting things drift, but of maintaining that equality to which we are entitled by treaty and of taking care that if China grants concessions to other Powers, we get an equivalent in one form or another." The Government claim that under this system we have come off very well indeed. While British companies have obtained concessions for the construction of 2,300 miles of railway, all other nationalities together have only obtained concessions to build 2,100 miles. A British company has secured a sixty-years' lease of the coal and iron in Shan-Si and Honan, the coal-field of the Shan-Si covering thirteen thousand square miles and believed to be the richest and largest in the world. Moreover, several new Treaty Ports have been thrown open and one especially on the West River, near the Tongking frontier, so as to shut out exclusive French influence. The whole of the inland in other ways have been thrown open to navigation by foreign armed steamers.

What cause has there been to repine? None if the concessions are any more than paper grants. It would have been absolutely impossible to obtain such concessions during the thirty years that intervened between the Treaty of 1860 which was dictated in Pekin, and the modification of the Treaty of Shimonoseki under the compulsion of three European Powers. The Chinese Government fulfilled its obligations under the former treaty, but beyond that nothing would induce the Tsungli Yamen to go. When Germany took possession of Kiaou-chau and its hinterland, and Russia obtained Port Arthur as "compensation" to that aggrandisement of her ally, Great Britain acquired Wei-Hai-Wei to maintain the balance of power in those distant waters. Then the race for concessions began, and China, discouraged and fearful of worse results, granted pretty much whatever was asked. The time came when she grew weary of granting and perhaps a little ashamed of having granted so much in a moment of panic. The question now presents itself, "How can these grants—which are but paper grants as yet—be utilised in a practical way for the common benefit? We speak now," says the Reviewer, "of the railway and mining concessions, which differ from other privileges, such as the opening-up of new ports and water-ways. The latter may be called concessions, pure and simple; they entail no expenditure on our part, and no risk need be run to secure advantages, if advantages there be. But a railway or mining concession is different: it is not so much a concession as a contract under which the concessionaires, as well as the other side, have a duty to perform. They have to provide the capital to build the railway and open up the mines; their reward is not immediate but deferred, perhaps over a long series of years The question arises what security has the Chinese Government to offer that capital, thus invested, will be safeguarded, and that British investors will be protected in the exercise of the rights and privileges they have acquired." It is admitted that if we had to deal only with the Chinese Government there would be no difficulty. In commercial matters the Chinese are honest and keep their word. But China is now helpless and we have to deal with Russia. We no longer hold the position of the dominant Power at Pekin, which was unquestioned for thirty years. Formerly we had command of the seas by which alone China could be approached; Hong Kong and Singapore and the possession of all the coaling stations rendered

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER VISITS LADYSMITH.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

General Buller cables from Nelthorpe at five o'clock this evening, as follows:—

"I have just returned from Ladysmith. With the exception of a small rear-guard to the northward of Surprise Hill all the besiegers have retired in hot haste.

"The country to the southward of the town is quite clear.

"The garrison will require a little nursing before being fit to take the field."

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

Telegrams of congratulations are reaching the Government from every quarter of the Empire and the rejoicings are immense. Holidays are general, bells in every parish are ringing and fire-works and illuminations are taking place.

THE ENEMY NEAR PAARDEBERG.

SEVEN THOUSAND BOERS EASTWARD.

LONDON, MARCH 2,

Newspaper correspondents at Paardeberg state that our scouts are in touch with the enemy to the eastward.

They are estimated to number 7,000 men.

FURTHER CASUALTIES AT PAARDEBERG.

KILLED.

Colonel Hannay.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Banfield, Welsh Regiment; Captain Taylor, West Ridings; Lieutenant Stapleton, Oxfords; Captain Milward, Essexs; Major Ball, Welsh Regiment; and Captain Harris, West Ridings.

MISSING.

Major Evelegh, Oxfords.

THE JUBILATION IN LONDON.

Jubilant crowds with flags paraded the London streets till late last night, cheering incessantly.

REQUEST FOR MORE TROOPS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

The Imperial Government has telegraphed to Australia requesting the despatch of 2,500 more Mounted Troops for service in South Africa.

The Premiers of the Colonies are considering the request.

LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER AT KIMBERLEY.

Lords Roberts and Kitchener arrived at Kimberley from Paardeberg yesterday morning.

They leave again to-day.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR KIMBERLEY.

A party of Boers are active to the north-west of Kimberley.

They are destroying and looting property.

BOERS SHELLING BARKLY WEST.

Another party of Boers are shelling Barkly West.

GENERAL BARTON WOUNDED.

General Barton was wounded in the fighting on the 27th.

THE CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH SINCE THE INVESTMENT.

The "Times" second edition in a despatch from Ladysmith, dated the 1st inst., says that the total casualties since the investment are 24 officers and 236 men killed, six officers and 340 men died of disease, and 70 officers and 520 men wounded.

This is exclusive of the white civilians.

CRONJE'S SURRNDER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CALCUTTA. MARCH 1.

THE "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cable, dated London, 28th Feb:—On the eve of Majuba day it became apparent to Lord Roberts that the discontent among Cronje's troops, owing to discord among their leaders, was rapidly increasing and he determined, after a council of war, to try and bring matters to a crisis that night by increasing pressure on the laagered force. A night attack was planned and the honour of carrying it to a successful issue was entrusted to the brave Canadians whose gallant assault had gone so near a capture early in the week They were to be supported by the Shropshires, but they were to lead the van. The attack was delivered with splendid dash some time after midnight.

By dint of admirable scouting the Canadians got within eighty yards of the trenches and opened a galling fire on the enemy, who were completely taken by surprise. The attack was on the point of being sent home, when the enemy held out a flag of truce which was immediately followed by a letter of

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A messenger was conducted to Lord Roberts' camp at Paardeberg, twelve miles away from the drift, and was told in reply by the British Commander-in-Chief that no negotiations could be entered into unless Cronje presented himself in camp. The Boer Commandant, accompanied by an aide-de-camp and secretary, arrived at 7 o'clock and the terms of surrender were arranged. The scene was a memorable one.

General Prettyman, accompanied by an A.-D.-C. escorted Cronje and his secretary from the Boer laager to British camp, where the Seaforths were formed up in two ranks as a guard of honor. Cronje's demeanour was quiet and dignified. He was dressed in mufti, and wore an Orange ribbon round his hat. Cronje and Roberts conversed for sometime, the former's secretary acting as interpreter. Cronje expressed his regret at his inability to defend the position further.

The Morning Post states that our tremendou shell fire had scarcely any appreciabled effect on the Boer laager.

In the final assault the Canadians lost 10 killed and thirty wounded.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener has proceeded to Arundel to keep an eye on the enemy, who are reported to be retiring on Norval's Pont.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

The enthusiasm in London and the provinces over the relief of Ladysmith is enormous, greatly exceeding that over Cronje's surrender.

It is expected that General Hector Macdonald will be able to return to duty in a few days.

ON THE TUGELA,

on Saturday, heavy fighting, in which Harts Brigade was chiefly concerned, took place. The Inniskillings led a night attack but were met by a tremendous fire from the enemy's trenches. The regiment was nearly cut up and lost no fewer than fourteen officers.

At the cool-call, after the night attack by the Inniskillings, only five officers and 400 men answered.

THE SURRENDER OF CRONJE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LORD ROBERTS.

TELEGRAM FROM SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The Bombay Command Orders issued to-day contain the following:—Field operations South Africa. The following telegram, received from the Bombay Command head quarters, is published for information: "A. A. G. India, Calcutta, wires to-day. Begins, 'Sir William Lockhart has sent the following telegram to Field Marshal, Lord Roberts, the terms of which, he feels sure, all ranks will heartily reciprocate.' Begins, 'The Indian Army, British and Native, send heartiest congratulations to their Old Chief and best friend.' Ends. 'Please communicate the wire to all districts for communication to troops.' Ends, Please communicate to all troops."

GENERAL BULLER'S WOUNDED.

A telegram sent by Sir Redvers Buller, regarding his wounded on January 30, said:—"We have been fighting here for a week, 33 miles from the railway, and 500 to 1,200 feet above our wheeled transport, and it was only on the 24th that every wounded man was not admitted to the hospital the day he was wounded." Then follow figures showing that on the 20th January two men were admitted to the field hospital; on the 21st, 155; on the 22nd, 299; on the 23rd, 73; on the 24th, none; on the 25th, 556; on the 26th, four; and on the 27th, one; the total being 1,036. At the same time the transfer of wounded men from the field hospital to the base hospital at Mooi River was going on. It began on the 21st January, when two patients were transferred. Next day there were none, but on the 23rd there were 117; on the 24th, 163; on the 25th, 67; on the 26th, 75; on the 27th, 172; on the 28th, 177; on the 29th, 115; total, 861. Then comes a passage showing how tenderly the injured men are cared for: "A hundred and seventy-six cases in hospital here. These are the dangerously wounded, and as they are fit to move they will be carried by hand on stretchers the whole way to Frere, as I fear the ambulances are too rough.

THE STORMBERG AFFAIR.

THE *Daily News* correspondent says that at Herschel, Mr. Magistrate Hook has had an interview with Commandant Olivier, who was in command at Stormberg when the British assaulted it. Olivier referred to the natives raiding cattle, saying that in November there was an understanding that if the natives were kept from aggressive acts on the Ladygrey and Barkly East borders, the Boers would not enter Herschel. Mr. Hook replied that the natives had found that their raiding had been duly punished. After the interview had terminated, Olivier's eldest son gave some account of the Stormberg affair. He said that about two hundred and fifty Boers were at the time entrenched, with about a thousand reserves camped some distance away. The British were seen about four in the morning approaching with fixed bayonets, apparently dead beat from marching and the want of food. The burghers picked off the officers from a distance of seventy yards, and poured volleys into the men until they seemed utterly bewildered, having no officers to guide them. Then the Boer reserve arrived, and six hundred and fifty of the British surrendered to Commandant Olivier. Colonel Eager was shot in seven places and had to have his leg amputated.

President Steyn and President Kruger were both on the Tugela a few days ago at the invitation of General Joubert. They had written and telegraphed expressions of their dissatisfaction with the progress of the campaign, whereupon Joubert invited them to come to the front and see how matters actually stood. Joubert was, it appears, particularly anxious that the two Presidents should have a look at the British guns. It appears that the Boer Generalissimo with growing uneasiness watched the increasing artillery strength of General Buller, and expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to resist the British advance much longer.

THE "Straits Times" War Relief Fund amounted on the 12th instant to $ 69,982. The amount included one thousand dollars from the Messageries Maritimes in recognition of aid rendered to the "La Seyne," one of that Company's steamers, by H. M. S. Hermione. The Straits and Malayan South African War Relief Fund had reached $ 106,245 on the 10th instant.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	157781	0	0
Mr C A Wakeford	30	0	0
Mr M V Mandlick	15	0	0
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and, Men 9th Gurkhas	314	0	0
Officers 6th Infantry H C	2	5	2
Fazlar Davi Singh	*530	0	0
Captain C E Wood	10	0	0
Mr W J Corke	10	0	0
Fazalar Singh	3	0	0
Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejibhoy	50	0	0
Dr J F Gonsalves	50	0	0
Clerical Staff, B B and C I Ry Goods Agent Office	70	0	0
Mr H M Beale	100	0	0
Proceeds of Entertainment held at Jullunder	6-0	0	0
Lieut Col L L Fenton	50	0	0
Lal Gidha Saran, Messrs William Watson and Co	535	6	0
Messrs Mervanjee Pestonjee and Co, Diesis	25	0	0
Mr L French	75	0	0
Mr C A Flower	10	0	0
Captain A W Bright, One day's pay from all ranks G W and N W R. Khotri	383	0	0
Messrs D Merwan and Co	51	0	0
Mr S Thorp	5	0	0
H H Nawab Azmat Ali Khan	2,000	0	0
H H Nawab Shamsher Ali Khan	1,000	0	0
Members of B V A subscription	412	8	0
Proceeds of concert given by B V A Members Lodge Caledonia	1,685	11	9
Secretary Temple Association, Secundarabad	50	0	0
Mr J A Gayer	319	10	0
Mr J Hayward	10	0	0
Ahmednager Club	31	13	0
P E P	100	0	0
Major C G Fagan	10	0	0
Employes D M Pg. Ghorpuri	53	0	0
Mr G Arnold being proceeds of Concert held by F E Company 2nd Battn R & C I Ry Volr	230	2	0
Dr D G Dalgado	25	0	0
Mr N W Kemp	10	0	0
Mr T G Pope	50	0	0
Per M*ssrs Arbuthnot and Co Madras	1,440	0	0
	Rs. 1,68,404	8	11

KING, KING & CO.
Bombay, 2nd March 1900.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

MARCH 1.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Lansdowne announced that 38,800 troops were sailing in March and 17,800 in April.

The Army Estimates show a total of £61,499,400 and 430,000 men.

LORD STANLEY AND THE FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Viceroy has received a letter from Lord Stanley of Alderley, enclosing £4,000 towards the Famine Fund, with the request that it may be devoted to those who are not in receipt of ordinary relief, especially purda-nashin women.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

At the Legislative Council meeting to-day, the Hon Mr. Ibbetson announced that it has been decided to postpone the Press Messages Bill. The reasons he gave were that nine of the principal newspapers had sent in a memorial, which had only reached the Government last Tuesday, asking for a material change, in an important section of the Bill. Notice of twelve amendments also had been given, many of them are conflicting and several of them endeavouring to attain the same end by different means. It is desirable, therefore, that the matter be more fully considered. The measure would be brought up, therefore, again at the next meeting, at which H. E. the Viceroy would be present, namely, the 16th instant; a meeting will in the meanwhile be held on the 9th instant for the transaction of other business.

THE MINES BILL.

SHELVED FOR A SESSION.

The Hon. Mr. Ibbetson next presented the report of the Select Committee on the Mines Bill and announced that in view of the important alterations introduced it has been decided to republish and circulate it before proceeding with it further. Minutes of dissent were attached by Messrs. Allan-Arthur, Bose and Rees.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The committee of the Indian Famine Fund announce that the total subscribed now amounts to over fifteen lakhs, including the first instalment of nine lakhs from Mansion House. Arrangement has been made with the Bank of Bengal, whereby interest will be paid on the fund in deposit, thereby preventing repetition of what occurred, two years ago.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Coxhead, R. A., Bombay, becomes D.A.A.G., R.A., at Head-Quarters, Madras Command, vice Captain McLeod vacated.

Captain W. Malleson has been granted five years, extension of appointment in the Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave resigns his commission in the 1st Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers but retains his rank and uniform.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Wilson succeeds Commander Young as Deputy Director, Commander Gordon becoming the Port Officer at Bombay.

Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Edmonds becomes Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Huddleston second.

Assistant Engineer W. Madge is permitted to retire.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy probably does a week's shooting somewhere in the North-West Provinces, prior to his Quetta tour. Lady Curzon will accompany his Excellency and thence proceed direct to Simla while Lord Curzon goes on to Baluchistan.

RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An important re-organisation scheme for the Public Works Department is notified in extension of arrangement made in 1897, when the secretariat of this department was divided into:—(1) Railways; and (2) irrigation roads and buildings branches. It is now decided to place Chief and Superintending Engineers in each branch on a separate list. The pay of Third Class Superintending Engineers also is raised to Rs. 1,250, and that of Second Class Superintending Engineers to Rs. 1,400, with effect from 1st January last. At the same time it has been decided to reserve the three existing first class appointments exclusively to irrigation branch, two additional appointments of this class being also made in this branch with a corresponding reduction in the combined strength of 2nd and 3rd classes. The Secretary of State has also sanctioned one of the four Chief Engineer appointments in railways being in the first class. Outside this scale there will be as now two other appointments, ranking as Chief Engineer, First Class, open only to engineers of railways and two other appointments of the same rank and pay in the superior revenue establishment if State railways are open to railway engineers and to superior revenue officers.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 2.

Major Poynder, R. A. M. C., had charge of the current duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, from 15th to 22nd November, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant—2nd-Lieutenant Haldane, Royal Scots; 2nd-Lieutenant Cooper, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenant Lely and 2nd-Lieutenant Cautley, Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Majoribanks, 2nd-Lieutepant Rigg, 2nd-Lieutenant Blake, and 2nd-Lieutenant Kendall Wiltshire Regiment.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Corbett, No. 18 Company Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to Sierra Leone Detachment Royal Garrison Artillery, Sandowo, Isle of Wight.

The Government of India have sanctioned in supercession of the existing scales the issue of rifle oil to all native corps on the scale of two pints for every nine rifles or carbines.

Bombay Command Order No. 93, regarding the posting of Captain Wyatt is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the examinations in Urdu, as specified:—Higher Standard—2nd-Lieutenant Stockley, attached to 3rd Bo. I, I.; Lower Standard—2nd-Lieutenant Kensington, 21st Bo. I.; 2nd-Lieutenant E. R. Hayes, saddler, attached to 25th Infantry, Bombay Rifles; and 2nd-Lieutenant Wilford, Suffolk Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captains Stack, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Fagan, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India:—Captain Parsons, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for one year. Pension service twelfth year commenced on 15th February.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave of absence:—Captain Stack, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for three days, on private affairs.

INAUGURATION OF THE HURDWAR-DEHRA-DOON EXTENSION.

It is notified for information that the Hurdwar-Dehra-Doon Extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway was opened for traffic on 1st March.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 14th Bombay Infantry, under the command of Colonel Candy, left Poona for Saugor by two special troop trains this evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Ghorpuri to bid them good-bye. The first train left at five o'clock under the charge of the Captain, which carried also Captain Smurthwaite, Lieutenant Sargent, 288 native officers and men and 51 followers. They were played by the Band of the 16th Bombay Infantry. The headquarters, in charge of Colonel Candy, with Lieutenants Lang and Steene, 318 men and 56 followers, left at seven o'clock. The officers of the station staff were present and superintended the arrangements.

DACOITS CAPTURED IN HYDERABAD.

News has been received in Poona of the capture of a batch of dacoits in the Nizam's territory. The gang which is captured contains men who committed several dacoities in Jalgaon about a month ago, in which Chief Constable Ebrahim Solomon was killed. The dacoits were arrested by a police officer, Mr. Priestly, across the boundary in the Nizam's territory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Bombay to Japan, arrived at Colombo, on the morning of the 1st instant.

Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormidi left Singapore for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 2nd inst. via Mombassa and Benedir coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngger ..... 4 17-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Reduced	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	10 91-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,000,000 Increased £300,000; Public Deposits £15,400,000 Decrease £100,000; Other Deposits £40,100,000 Increase £1,300,000; Other Securities £31,600,000 Increase £1,700,000; Notes and Gold £24,300,000 Decrease £300,000. The Banks Reserve is 44 per cent of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. Wheler, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden with English Mails and the following passengers:—

Bailey, Mr and Mrs W L	Keefe, Mr
Brockman, Mr H V Drake	Livingstone, Mr J W
Bowman, Mr J	Mowbray, Mr E H
Berners, Mr	Marker, Capt
Brown, Justice and Mrs R M	Molintosh, Mr F
Cardew, Capt F G	Nicholl, Dr E W
Cubitt, Mr J E	Parkin, Capt
Chyhoweth, Mr S	Pleyter, Miss
Carter, Capt	Perdoe, Mr and Mrs E H
Dobbs, Col G C	Percival, Miss
Delafaye, Mr	Robertson, Mr Jas
Eddis, Mr W K	Robertson, Miss
Gibson, Mrs	Ross, Capt, Mrs F W and two children
Garlett, Mr R V	Rochecouste, Mr L de
Gibb, Mr	Skinner, Mr and Mrs, J A L
Husband, Rev Dr, C I E	Simpson, Mr N F
Husband, Miss	Weichman, Miss
Hirst, Mrs	Wilkinson, Mr Hugo
Herbst, Mr J	Willock, Mr W A
Jollands, Mrs B	Wells, Mrs
Keene, Mr H	
Kinsman, Mr F	

THE Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as regards the Nicaraguan Canal, has been signed at the State Department at Washington. After the signing of the document the Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department took it to the White House, where President McKinley signed the letter of transmittal, so that the Treaty might at once be sent to the Senate. The letter is purely formal, simply commending the Treaty to the Senate. Mr. Hay declined to give out the text of the Treaty or to make any statement regarding it. It is known, however (Reuter's correspondent says), that the new Treaty amends the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in such a manner that Great Britain yields to the United States the right to construct the Nicaraguan Canal, or canal across any other point of the Isthmus, without the participation of Great Britain, Other features of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty are retained, notably Article 5, guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of any canal and the security of the capital invested. It is understood that the United States continues to takes upon itself the obligation to maintain the neutralility of the Canal, which is to be for ever open and free. It is also believed that the Treaty has in view an International undertaking on this point, since the requirements of International courtesy would not otherwise be observed. As soon as the Treaty has been ratified and the ratifications exchanged, the United States will be at liberty to proceed to the construction of the Canal, as absolutely no quid pro quo is offered. Whatever return the United States may choose to make for the concession is a thing for future consideration.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

I READ in a morning paper the opinion of an old officer, who has also been engaged as an army crammer, on "society." He believes that it is suffering from intellectual degeneracy caused by the neglect for many generations of education. He says that intellectual training is persistently neglected in circles which belong to society; that only those who have tried to teach young men of seventeen and eighteen, fresh from public schools, know how low is their intellectual standard—lower, he says, with exaggeration, than that of a German schoolboy of eight; that their thoughts have been wholly given to the playing fields, and that they are nothing but athletes, with the minds of children. He advocates inter-marriage with the middle classes as one step to recovery. Well, but that is going on the whole time; marriage with the rich "newly arrived," and their admission to the Peerage. Here, however, a clear and useful field lies open for the various educational associations. Can they conduct an impartial inquiry into the charges made against the public schools; as to the character and value of the education they provide; as to the neglect, if it exists, of teaching, so that boys grow up in absolute ignorance; as to the part taken by the playing fields? After all, whether one exaggerates or not, one thing is certain, that school is a place where boys should be made to learn, and that without a solid foundation nothing can be expected in the after life of intellectual work or of any achievement which demands activity of brain.

This attack upon public schools, which is far too wholesale and sweeping, caused me to make a little inquiry into the education of some of our leading men. I selected the present Ministry, one in which by far the greater number were born in those very circles which, according to this writer, are degenerate. It will be admitted even by the ex-officer that these men show no signs of degeneracy whatever. It would indeed be difficult to pick as many men out of any class or rank who would be their superiors in the work wanted of them. There are forty-five in my list. We may exclude naval men, whose public school was the Britannia, and army men, who have gone early to Woolwich or Sandhurst. If we examine, however, the history of the others, we find that Eton and Oxford claim five; Eton and Cambridge, four; Harrow and Oxford, four; Rugby, two at Oxford and two at Cambridge; Winchester one at Oxford and one at Cambridge; other public schools and universities, five; Oxford and Cambridge, without public schools, two each; and public schools alone, four. This accounts for thirty-two; the service men are six; there remain seven who have not been received either in great public schools or the universities. Applying the same investigation to Lord Rosebery's Ministry, there are thirty-two names; not including service men, two or three since dead, and two or three whose education is not indicated. I find that seventeen are from the public schools; four from the universities without public schools; six not public school men; five uncertain. There is, again, the list of Judges, thirty-six in number; of these twenty-six belong to the universities, including T.C.D., and Edinburgh; and eleven are from the public schools. One could go on indefinitely. One more contribution. I have tried the generals now in South Africa; Lord Roberts was at Eton, Warren at Cheltenham, Baden-Powell at the Charterhouse; of the rest it is only said that they went through Woolwich or Sandhurst. In all other branches it would be found that the public schools are largely represented. What we want to know, therefore, is not whether the public schools can turn out fine scholars and men of the highest trained intellect, because it is certain that they do; but whether it is true that the rank and file are allowed to go through school learning nothing except how to become athletes.

From time to time I lift up my voice—a feeble bleat, no doubt—in an unpopular cause. Yet it should be popular. My cause is this. I maintain that the same laws of courtesy and good breeding should be observed in the literary calling as are demanded in very other profession; and I maintain, further, that this courtesy is quite consistent with criticism the most severe and with wit and satire the most brilliant. In no other profession is the bludgeon permitted; in no other is it tolerated that one man should stand up and call his adversary names that belong to Billingsgate, or he would imagine that such a position would commend itself without further parley to the whole literary profession. It appears not. The right to say in print things which would cause a man, if he said them in words, to be expelled from his club, will not be abandoned without a struggle by those who have no other weapon but the bludgeon. In their defence they pretend that I would stifle all criticism. This was advanced again only the other day; that I want criticism to be "all praise," which is absurd, because the word criticism means a "judgment;" and that the bludgeon has afforded excellent amusement for the world. Very true; the world is much amused when the Clown knocks down the Pantaloon, but then neither Clown nor Pantaloon on the stage can be regarded as a dignified object. Observe, on the other hand, the master of the rapier. With what a calm assurance he advances; with what dexterity his weapon flashes; with what skill it pierces at whatever point he chooses! Observe that he never gets into a rage—the sham rage is the note of the man with the bludgeon—that he never gibes; that he never calls names. Matthew Arnold was the man with the rapier. Who are his successors and disciples?

A good many people in this country will regret the retirement of Mr. Godkin from the New York "Evening Post" and the "Nation," especially the latter. Mr. Godkin has been a consistent upholder for forty long years of principle in politics and in criticism. In the former field, he has neither spared this country nor his own. In the latter field, that of criticism, he has been sometimes hard; he has erred on the side of severity, but he has been stimulating; a righteous judge always, but perhaps acrid, and even sometimes over righteous. He has now published in his own pages certain reminiscences of his editorial experiences. Thus, in the Venezuela business, of which Cleveland's admires are now, one would imagine, somewhat ashamed, he says

I was curious to know what was to be said for this extraordinary step, and, on the chance of finding some argument in its favour in the newspapers, I directed cuttings to be sent to me by Romeike for a month after the explosion. I can say, with literal truth, that, among the hundreds of extracts I received, I did not find a single discussion of the matter. What I did find was principally personal abuse of myself, and abuse of the kind which one usually hears in bar rooms or benumb houses of call. About the highest point reached in it was a story that, every day after the work of the "Evening Post" office was over, I called the staff together, and we sang "God Save the Queen" in chorus. It was startling to find that, in a grave crisis, this was the way the American press discharged its duties to its public.

On an earlier occasion he was denounced as a Fenian because he thought it right to sympathise with the Parnellite agitation.

On the present condition and prospects of the press he speaks with profound sadness. He finds a steady growth of the system of pandering to the tastes of the lower sort.

It is over substituting fleeting popular passion for sound policy and wise statesmanship. Democratic philosophers and optimistic clergymen are naturally unwilling to admit that the modern press is what the modern democratic peoples call for and try to make out that it is the work of a few wicked newspaper publishers. But the solemn truth is that it is a display of the ordinary working of supply and demand. Consequently all discussions of the evils of the press usually end either in a call for more Bible reading in the schools or in general despair.

What shall we do, how shall we act, to prevent this reproach becoming equally true of our own press?

I take these extracts at second hand, namely from that excellent paper the Chicago "Dial," and I venture to endorse the editor's hope that the Recollections of one who has advocated the cause of principle against passion for so many years are worthy of a more permanent form, and should appeal to all who speak our common tongue and to all who should be jealous of our common privileges—above all the privilege of a free press and of free speech.

Speaking of war, which he hated, Godkin advances a very remarkable assertion. He says that man is the only creature who desires to kill his enemy. Why, there is not an animal in the world which does not endeavour to kill its enemy or that other animal which touches its property. Consider that noble animal the bull; its property is its flock. Introduce a strange bull, and you shall see how gentle and mild he will be. Or disturb a lion over his prey or a tigress over her cubs, and you will understand at once the truth and beauty of Mr. Godkin's position. Fighting, I take it, is one of the animal instincts. In our present stage it appears to be a necessity. If we of this country agreed that it was not a necessity, and acted upon this belief by the suppression of our armaments, France, Germany and Russia would very speedily illustrate their admiration and their appreciation of our advanced attitude.

The conduct of a war affords great opportunities to persons of the baser sort. Money is to be made in all kinds of crooked and iniquitous ways; contracts, of course, occur to the meanest capacity. In the long war of 1792-1815, however, there were other short methods of making money expeditiously. One of these I have just learned. It was simply assisting French prisoners to escape. They were always trying to escape—that is to say, the rank and file were always crying; it was comparatively easy to get out of prison by one disguise or another; once out, the seizure of a boat and the sailing or rowing across the Channel was always possible, and commended itself to the adventurous. For those, however, who had money there were other and safer methods. In their behalf a kind of "underground railway" was established. The engineer or stoker was a certain young man, described as a young gentleman, who established relations with the smugglers on the south-east coast. With their assistance he engaged certain boats for the business. He painted them of such a colour as to be invisible at night. They were fast boats and difficult to overtake. The men could row across from Dover or Folkestone to the nearest French land in four hours. So extensive was the business done that when it was at length discovered the Government seized on ten or a dozen boats at Deal, as many at Folkestone and as many at Sandgate, besides others along the coast. For the conveyance of his clients to the coast this patriot constructed caravans like those of travelling tinkers and gipsies, in which he would stow away three or four men unsuspected. Over a thousand French prisoners escaped, many of them in this way. The profits of the trade were considerable. On one occasion two French officers, a colonel and a major, who had given their parole, entered into a contract for an escape. They agreed to pay 300 guineas, half the money down, the other half on embarking in the boats. They were quatered at Reading. Alas! on arriving at a village near Hastings they were discovered and arrested. The truthful colonel and the honourable major, who had broken their parole were consigned to prison with the rank and file; their deliverer was arrested and . . . . but I hear no more of him. However, the Government seized the boats, so that there was a check, for a time at least, to this source of income. And thus a lucrative, if traitorous, business was broken up.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

A CASE that shews that the law is hard is reported from Suffolk. It appears that a cyclist, in riding near a spot called Meshwold, came upon a cycle lying by the roadside. He waited some time to see whether the owner would turn up and as he did not, and no one was in sight he took the machine home with him and advertised it as being found owneless; meanwhile the owner returned and discovered his machine to be missing. So soon as the finder had been discovered through the medium of his advertisement, the owner charged him with theft and he was committed for trial at the assizes. Here, however, the grand jury threw out the bill. The cyclist then brought an action for damages for malicious prosecution in which, however, he failed. Probably next time he spots a machine untended he will scout away from the spot "all out."

The unbiquitous cyclist. A cycling celebrity has just figured prominently in a breach of promise case. One Jack Jacicott, of Faimouth, described by counsel for the plaintiff, with the view, probably, of impressing the jury with the defendant's importance, and an eye ultimately to 'swinging" damages, as a distinguished racing-cyclist, who in addition to his path attainments, endowed by nature with such magnificent physique that he was in the habit of posing to sculptors and artists as a model for reproducing the classic heros of antiquity. He had won £150 worth of prizes and when urged by his *fiancee* to give up racing and settle down, he was wont to reply that every "pot" added to the collection would add to the embalishment of "the home." Ultimately the cyclist "broke it off" and pleaded that he was an infant at time of the promise. The jury awarded the lady £150, probably as a solatium for the lost prizes that were to have been the admiration of all their friends.

The Marquess of Queensberry is dead. Some few years ago he was a somewhat active member of the Bath Road Club and a good rider. A few years ago he matched himself against the famous amateur (now retired) Mr. C. B. Lawes, for a ten miles 'dust up" on the Bath Road, in which the Marquess beat the Sculptor. Mr. Lawes was always anxious to try conclusions again and there was a standing challenge out, but the Marquess did not apparently care to again tempt fortune, a decision which Mr. Lawes regretted, as he kept himself fit for months, and was confident that at the second attempt he would revers the verdict. As is known, the ex-sculptor, thwarted of his cherished ambition, consoled himself with onslaughts on Father Time, with more or less success. Now he has quitted the path for good and his conqueror has departed for "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

The rumour that has been current in the cycling press of late that the free-wheil boom was declining is being strenuously denied by certain firms, who state that, as far as they are concerned, there is no diminution in the demand. These firms are however, makers of their own free-wheel systems and it is hardly to be supposed that it is in human-nature to withstand the temptation to rush into print with the statement that we have found no decline in the demand for our free-wheels, and to further use the question as a peg upon which to hang some very striking testimony in favour of the article sought to be pushed. The fact is that the season is not yet sufficiently far on to allow a full swing how far "the free" wheel has altered existing conditions. Then a ride of fifty miles, or so, along one of the great main roads will soon demonstrate how large a proportion of cycles on the road are fitted with free-wheels.

Now that the days are becoming longer, and the light better, active training will, towards the close of the month, be in full swing on the Crystal Palace track. Motor pacing will again be in vogue, and as every season sees as improvement in the pace, and the management of these machines, no doubt some fine times will be put up. Motor racing, which was very popular last season, is also to be an important feature at Sydenham this year. Last season the races were confined to a privileged few among whom S. F. Edge, J. W. Stocks, Widdegway, and Jarrow were the invincible quartette. Possibly, this year, some fresh blood may be introduced. One thing seems clear, and that is, that the old form of multicycle pacing, when the racing array of pacers on their quads and quints was one of the principal features of every professional-race meeting, will be seen no more.

A serious statement, at least it would be a serious statement if authenticated, is made in one of the principal cycling journals. It is to the effect that ladies are tiring of cycling, and are not buying new machines, but spending the money otherwise on finery. We are told that this is a pretty general complaint among agents. But wait until the warm weather returns, with long days and sunny roads, and we shall see whether feminine cycling is waning in popularity or not. Possibly owing to so many volunteers having departed for the front, in certain cases, ladies will miss their escort and thus a damper be put upon the pastime to a certain extent. But there will be but incidents and will not have any marked effect. Now that machines can be acquired at a cheaper rate than formerly, we expect to see more lady cyclists than ever on the road, during the approaching season.

On all hands there are evidences that the motor movement in England is gaining ground. In a country so conservative as this is, innovations do not make rapid headway, and another factor, which must not be overlooked as a retarding influence, is the English man's rooted love of the horse. Indeed, this inborn horse-worship, which is a peculiarity of the English people, will probably be the greatest obstacle in the way of a full and complete recognition of the claims of the motor. For it must be borne in mind that the ability to purchase a motor-car, presumes the ability to acquire a bit of smart horse flesh, and a dog-cart or buggy. With cycles it is different: here a means of pleasurable locomotion is afforded at a price within the reach of a man for whom a horse is a prohibited article, and it is really Hobson's choice. But the choice between a motor and a horse-drawn vehicle must be a matter not of money so much as of taste.

A committee of cycle manufacturers has been formed to raise the price of cycles. This is the alarming intelligence of the week. The fact is that when it was decided to tempt fortune by cutting down profits to the lowest possible limits, and the advent of the ten-guinea machine was at hand, it was not taken into account that unforseen circumstances might raise the price of the commodities used in manufacture and so force the maker's hand. But the difficulty is that the trade, universally, finds itself committed to a cheap machine and once the public has got accustomed to a good serviceable machine at ten guineas, bearing the transfer of a firm of established reputation, it will be a matter of great difficulty to raise the price. Besides, such a resolution to enhance prices can only succeed by an irrefragible combination. But owing to trade jealousies and other matters, this is exactly what experience teaches us will not be possible.

The pick of the English cracks, both amateur and professional will be seen riding Dunlop tyres during the forthcoming season, so that the Dunlop Co. look like having another very successful year in the racing and record-breaking line.

THE LEAKAGE AT MALABAR HILL.

THE Municipal Commissioner, in reference to the leakage of water at Malbar Hill, writes on February 21st as follows:—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 8403 of the 23rd November, 1899

to various contraceptives and village committees which at present yield little or nothing and are often lost by mismanagement on the part of their respective managing committees. The Chairman or Governor of the Bank will be Senhor Navarro, Chief Revenue Officer, a man whom no better person could be found in this country for starting such an important scheme.

The cold season seems to be near its end though not without causing much damage to the mango and cashewnut trees, which promise this year a poor crop.

ECCENTRICITY OR COMMON-SENSE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose two cuttings, one, from "India" of the 13th and another from your issue of the 3rd February, 1900. Any unprejudiced reader will be convinced that to call the movements of his Highness Maharaja Holkar in his last tour "eccentric" is not only unobjectable but perverse. When credit is given to his Excellency Lord Curzon to H. H. the Nizam and to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, to make tours among their subjects and thus obtain knowledge and experience at first hand, it is but fair that the Ruler of Indore should have credit too. Moreover if "worry" can be avoided by a complete change of scene, and action, it is but natural that under his recent boycottings, threats and annoyances a First Class Maharaja should seek relief and change of employment. The Maharaja's last tour was advantageous both to his Highness and to his State.

India in speaking of H. H. the Nizam's visit to Calcutta, says:—It is said that the Nizam, since he assumed the reins of government, has not hitherto travelled beyond the limits of his dominions. Practically, therefore, at Calcutta he will see a new world and a new population, vastly differing from that which he is accustomed to at Hyderabad. It is to be hoped that when his visit has terminated, at Calcutta, he will travel over Upper India. A Prince of his position has not many opportunities of travel beyond the borders of his own territories. If a tour through various important parts of India is an education to a Viceroy, it is not less so to the Nizam and such Sovereigns of his position. The State is benefited by such tours if they are judiciously arranged. The Prince is impressed with new ideas and is brought into contact with other civilizations and environments. These things must always have in an educated feudatory a chastening and broadening influence, the effect of which should be perceived later in his administration. In this respect no first-class feudatory educated himself more zealously or conferred greater boons on his subjects than the late Maharaja of Mysore. Thanks to his Dewan, a most able and statesmanlike official, Sir Seshadri, that Prince at the outset of his rule, after attaining his majority, was advised to make a long tour, the permanent effects of which were plainly to be seen in his own and in his administration. The Maharaja of Baroda is another instance. He is really a much-travelled Prince. The good of the British Indian Empire demands that the Government of India should be on the most amicable terms with the various Native States, independent or protected. There ought to be a solidarity between them, as the mutual influence of the one on the other is most needed for the progress of the people. Unfortunately is is here that there is to be perceived a rift in the lute. The attitude of our modern Political Agents at the Court of the principal feudatories is not such as can be approved by the Indian public. The Paramount Power, filled with the sentiment of "prestige," looks on calmly and remains inert, it seldom bestirs itself to remonstrate with these modern autocrats which the genius of British Indian administration has created. There is a vast difference between the old order of political agents, the soldier statesmen of the first seventy years of the century, and those that have succeeded them. Everywhere you missed Todd or an Outram, a Keating or a Cogan. In their place you have mediocrities intoxicated with an almost absolute power which even a Viceroy does not wield. Many indeed are the deeds of rampant autocracy of our so-called Political Agents in Native States. They are really the monarchs while the poor Princes and Chiefs are so many dumb-driven cattle. And as to their acts of high-handedness, if they are not known it is because none dare reveal them. It is only when courts of law have, by some accident, been invoked to see justice done that we get a glimpse of the general attitude and action of our Political Bahadurs. They are mightier than the mighty. All goes well so long as the prince or chief is docile—as humble and obedient automaton. But woe be to that State which dares to come between the Bahadur and his will. The sword of despotism, under one pretext or another, will hang over his head like the sword of Damocles. We all hope that Lord Curzon, who is so intent on emulating the action of Lord Mayo in connexion with our Indian feudatories, may reform the entire system that now regulates political agencies in various parts of the empire. The new century will soon be upon us. It is devoutly to be hoped that it may speedily usher in a reform which is one of the most urgent for the permanent good of British India."

I now give a cutting from the *Bombay Gazette* with reference to "worry":—"Dr. Haydn Brown has issued through Mr. Bowden a booklet, "Worry, and How to Avoid It." What is worry? Dr. Brown says few dictionaries give the word as a noun. Possibly most people understand very well what it is. The verb "to worry," he points out, comes from the Dutch or German "worghen," to strangle, choke or rattle in the throat. "And from this the word has spread in its application until it means to tear, to harass or persecute; still further do we understand it to mean to bother more than usual, to trouble about matters that are not agreeable; to perceive things in a peculiarly unfavourable and unpleasant light." There are all degrees of worry. One man may even worry himself out of the world while another will only be troubled for a few minutes.

But the disease everyone recognise; what about the cure? Dr. Brown quotes some lines repeated to him in a Great Eastern train one day by a man who looked only sixty-five but was considerably over eighty. The lines run:

> For every worry under the sun
> There is either a remedy, or there is none
> If there is one try and find it
> If there is not never mind it.

Dr. Brown thinks there is a prescription in these few words that is worth any man's guinea, and he recommends those who are sufficiently interested to hold them in recollection as long as possible.

Among the other hints given is this having found out the cause of worry endeavour to neutralise it by a complete change. Holidays generally cure worry, and a change of scene, thought, and action. Dr. Brown declares, to be the best and surest antidote. Smaller changes are just as important in their way, according to the class a person belongs to and the general circumstances of individual living. A man for instance, can work at some artistic or mechanical hobby after a hard day's work. It is possible, Dr. Brown says, to kill a week's worry dead if you take your thoughts to a museum, or to the hockey field or golf course on a Saturday.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR-PLAY.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following donations and subscriptions have been promised since the last list published on the 6th February, towards the official working year ending 31st March.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Messrs Thos Cook and Sons	100
Mr E Seymour Hale	50
Mr L Birett	50
Messrs Asquith and Lord	50
Mr J Hughes	50
Messrs Bertie Smith and Co	50
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	50
Messrs Ferguson and Irvine	30
Mr J C Kinkle	25
Mr F C Macrae	25
Mr L H Kay	25
Mr G Quintin	25
Messrs Th Valtatie and Co	25
Mr J Stanley smith	25
Mr M Barr	25
Messrs B Smith and Co, Ltd	25
Messrs J Duxbury and Co, Ltd	25
Mr A H Payne	25
Hontble Mr S M Moses	20
Mr F Mansell	15
Mr Wm H Ball	15
Mr J Blackhall	15
Mr Charles Brown	15
Mr W Ogston	15
Mr Paterson Brown	10
Mr F R Hill	10
Mr R Harter	10
Mr C E Durnford	10
Mr G McCausland	10
Mr H Warneford Smyth	10
Mr M Innes Kay	10
Mr A Foulkes	10
Mr A Speakman	10
Mr H G W Meikle	10
Mr J A Lords	10

DONATIONS.

Messrs. Whitaway and Laidlaw	100
Offertory St Thomas' Cathedral	281-6-3
The Hon'ble Mr Justice W H Crowe	50
Mr A F Woodbarn	50
Mr F B Savile	25
Messrs Thomson and Taylor	25
Hon'ble Sir Justice L P Russell	25
Mr E Sassoon	25
Mr Nihal Sassoon	25
Mr C E Raadle	25
Mr M T Carroll	24
Mr P Fischer	15

The Honorary Secretary would feel grateful if last year's subscribers would kindly forward their annual subscription by crossed cheque before the end of the current month, and he also makes a special appeal to those donors, who kindly contributed last year, to renew their donations this year as the tax on the nursing staff during the present epidemics of small-pox and measles is exceedingly severe. The new quarters for the private nursing staff although sanctioned last spring have not yet been commenced and it is quite impossible to find extra accommodation for nurses in the Hospital at present. The donations and subscriptions up-to-date will it is feared be only adequate for current expenses and not sufficient to cover any extra expense incident to the nursing in the present abnormal sickness.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 28th February, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 28th Feb. 1900	17,411,300*
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	411,300

*Includes £1,400,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1858.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bott.e.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of fil Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

BY GEORGE W. FORREST, C.I.E.

A GREAT famine has again arisen in extensive and populous provinces of our Indian Empire, and we are once more reminded of the liability of that vast and various continent to a recurrence of the greatest of all the calamities which visit and waylay the life of man. Lord Curzon, in the able and courageous State paper which he has addressed to the Local Governments and Administrations recognizes the magnitude and severity of the calamity which the failure of the monsoon rains and the non-appearance of the winter rains have brought upon Western, Southern, and Central India. "The Government of India," we are informed "perceives with some anxiety that the numbers on relief in British India and native States are rapidly increasing, and that they already exceed two and a half millions of persons, although relief operations are in most provinces still in a preliminary stage, if the present state of progression is longmaintained, the crowds on relief will far exceed the record of any previous famine, and will strain not only the finances, but also the administrative resources of the Government." The numbers on relief have since the foregoing was written increased one million, the total now being three and a-half millions. The fact that the native States are sorely smitten by the scourge destroys the slander put forward in many a specious form that the calamity is due to our Revenue Administration. Over the greater part of Rajputana famine conditions of the worst type—failure of crops, grass, and water—prevail, and will, we fear, prevail for many months. The circumstances of the present drought are in some ways unprecedented: "Since famine began to be administered on a methodical system, there has been no instance of a province being twice smitten by extreme drought in so short a space of time as three years. Nor is there any previous instance of such widespread mortality of cattle as has this year occurred, carrying with it the ruin of classes superior to those from which the relief works are ordinarily drawn, and there has rarely been a drought which unmistakably declared itself so early in the year, or necessitated so early a resort to relief."

But, though the advent of the scourge has been terribly sudden, it has not found the Government of India unprepared:—"From the time the rains failed Lord Curzon recognized that famine relief on a very large scale would be necessary, and he fully approved the prompt action taken in the several provinces to organize it. He has the fullest sympathy with the zeal and devotion of the officers who are administering it and he shares the anxiety of local governments that relief shall be made accessible from the outset to the people." The strenuous labour and humane self sacrifice which a famine campaign demands from the Executive can only be appreciated by those who, like Lord Curzon, have visited a famine stricken district. Relief works have to be watched with care in order to prevent fraud; poorhouses have to be inspected; hospitals filled with cholera and small-pox patients have daily to be visited. All this work will be done during the next eight months by many a solitary Englishman in some remote district of our great Indian dependency, and it will be done, as it has been done in the past, from an unselfish and loyal sense of duty. The task of the Executive in the forthcoming campaign will, however, be less heavy than in past famines, for the local governments have, with the sanction of the Government of Lord Curzon, pursued the wise and liberal policy of taxing prompt action. It is only by early and active measures that a population can be made to meet the suffering and disease which a widespread famine entails. There is no policy more vain and foolish than the policy which by specious words attempts to minimize the distress or conceal the advent of a famine.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that while it is the duty of Government to spare no efforts to save the population of famine-stricken districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life, it is impossible for them to attempt the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. "Every one," as the Famine Commissioners wisely remarked, "admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of Government is far worse." The great famine problem is to how to preserve life without pauperizing the people. It will be fatal to our Indian Administration if we make pauperism perennial as in European countries. Workhouses at present do not exist in a land in which it is regarded as a religious duty to succour the old, the helpless and the indigent. State relief has, however, in recent years been made so wide and so generous that there is now a grave tendency for classes and individuals to forget the traditional and social obligations. Lord Curzon's Government have shown they are capable of grappling with the substance of a great social problem by reminding local Governments that "it is desirable that these obligations should not be impaired: that the landholder should be encouraged to support his farm labourer, the agricultural village its poor, and the town its beggars and its decayed classes." The rapid and unprecedented increase in the numbers on relief also indicates another serious danger which besets the administration of famine relief in the highly developed system which it has of late assumed. It also illustrates the difficulty which besets the path of a Government of foreigners over a people most difficult to be understood, and still more difficult to be improved. In former days the difficulty was to induce the people to avail themselves of relief in unfamiliar forms. It was almost impossible to get the professional beggar to leave his native village for the relief work, and it was difficult to persuade the old, the infirm, and the proud to come forth and take advantage of the aid which the State offered them. But experience of the advantages of a famine relief work and of the comforts of a Famine Relief Camp has made the people only too ready to expect relief and to accept it on the conditions to which it is subject; and the difficulty, as the Government of India state, is to discriminate between the really necessitous and those who can support themselves or obtain support from others. In a certain province it is difficult at the present time to get labour for the construction of a railway, while the neighbouring relief work is thronged. The explanation is simple. On the railway a man has to support his wife and children from his daily wage. On the relief work he gets a daily wage supplemented by another for his wife and one for each of his children, and as long as he is relieved from the support of his wife and children by the State there is no reason why he should work on the railway.

To remedy the abuses which the slow process of experience has brought to light, the Government of India have asked the local governments to consider whether greater strictness in enforcing the conditions of relief and tests of distress is not required. As Lord Curzon rightly remarks: "The famine relief system admirable though it is, may have the defects of its qualities. If such defects exist and are not remedied they will undermine the whole system."

AMPLE SCOPE FOR PRIVATE CHARITY.

As guardian of the public purse, and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life. But the considerations which are obligatory on Government are not obligatory on us. There is ample scope for the operation of private charity outside the definite task of saving people from starvation which Government, and Government alone, must perform. The contribution of individual can be well employed in supplementing the subsistance ration of the State. It can dispense small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, to hospital patients, the young, the aged, and the infirm. Private charity can provide for the future maintenance of the fatherless and the orphan. Private charity can be of the greatest use in supplying, after the famine has come to an end, capital for a fresh start in life to those who have lost all in their struggle. But it must be remembered that private charity, to be really effective, must be organised and work in conjuction with the State system. As a Government and for the purpose of Government the Government of India cannot ask for subscriptions, but there can be no objection to any member of Government giving every encouragement to the spontaneous flow of private charity, and to Government receiving and applying to the best possible advantage money which may be spontaneously offered. On February 16 a public meeting was held at Calcutta to start a Famine Relief Fund, at which the Viceroy spoke. The grave need of this step is admitted, and no doubt the Calcutta meeting will be followed by a similar meeting in London. And the time has come for the whole British nation to do what the whole British nation has done before—give freely to mitigate the sufferings of their fellow subjects. These distressed fellow-citizens whose land has been smitten with plague, pestilence, and famine, have shown in the hour of trial that they have the cause of the Empire at heart. A native landlord on whose estate the crops have withered has sent £160 to the relief of our soldiers, saying it will make no difference as to the treatment of his tenants. Examples might be multiplied. Opulent England must accept the challenge.

This call upon us is authoritative. It is a matter which concerns our public interest and our national reputation. On the veldt the British soldier is maintaining that reputation. At home, though the calls upon us may be many and severe we must, by subscribing towards the relief of our fellow-citizens in India smitten with the plague of hunger, furnish another proof to the world that we are worthy of the great Imperial responsibilities we have undertaken.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. LEYDS.

A DAZZLING CAREER.

AN interviewer who hails his identity under the title "Diplomat" confides to "The Outlook" the gist of a conversation he had in Pretoria two years ago with the much talked about Transvaal emissary Dr. Leyds. His description of the man himself is interesting. "He stood opposite me with his dark, shifting eyes oddly regarding me, complacent, deferential, defiant, insinuating, and patronising all in one, and licked his cigar as Ouida would, I'm sure, have liked him to do, with a slice of a very crimson tongue—the stage adventurer of the Adelphi come to life. As the curly black head swung backwards, and the light fell slantways, on the lines of the long handsome face, I marked an indefinable refinement which swore with the external coarseness of the Adelphi. Then I first noticed his hands, long and white, flexible of finger, and I tried back for something vague that they recalled. First of all, to be sure, the words of the linkeeper outside Krugersdorp who received me one Sabbath morning, all filthy and famished from the freezing night journey from Mafeking, and told me, requiring of him a nail-brush, that he didn't believe that Dr. Leyds himself had such a thing. But the linkeeper was a false check—why I now I had it. Those were the hands of Sarasate, and the stage adventurer in my new acquaintance was crossed by the artist."

This is how "Diplomat" describes his conversation with this strange amalgam of the Adelphi and Sarasate:—

Our talk, though brilliantly conducted from both sides, was desultory, and largely concerned with matters of political interest which are topical no longer. But he was very anxious to hear of London, of which he talked with an air of fashion for which I adored him, and of his friends as he conceived them—Mr. Asquith was one—with a patronage which turned his auditor purple with enjoyment. There was no visible dissension here. The ball went back across the net with exactly the same turn of the wrist which distinguished the service. I own he was the better man when he remarked that he had rather liked the present Under-Secretary for War who had lately visited Pretoria—"a nice intelligent young man, in fact with pleasant manners." But the moment I heard myself assure him that "Broderick's" after all, was "an excellent workmanlike intelligence," and I really felt, so to say, that I was keeping up with Long Tom.

We glanced at art and letters—of course he is all for *l'art pour l'art*, just as much as any young man from Clapham who exclaims upon "the bourgeois" and "the Suburban"—paused to consider whether Shakespeare was better fitted for the boards or for the closet, just lightly glanced at several transcendental lights of whom neither of us I take it, had read a line outside the reviews, debated Whistler and Degas, and agreed that style was a quality sadly wanting in the works of many modern men of letters.

Next of the situation, which was then less interesting than it is now. Cordial brown patches on the green hills which enclose Pretoria provoked me to ask questions. These, to be sure, are the forts, and the largest was then a building at prodigious cost. I had heard that the bill had amazed the Volksraad. I asked—diffidently enough this time—whether the State Secretary thought the game quite worth the candle. He shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, surely, one must defend one's capital." "But wouldn't," one ventured to ask, "wouldn't the very people against whom those fortifications are directed, wouldn't they have settled their differences with the Transvaal before they came within reach of Pretoria? Suppose you were attacked by an army of—of Portuguese invaders"—a pleasant smile rewarded this darkly diplomatic euphemism—"would the Portuguese commander, if he should succeed in driving you into Pretoria, care to come under such formidable heights when he might draw a cordon, occupy Johannesburg, and sit down quite happily to starve you out?" He shrugged his shoulders again. "Very likely," he said; "but one must leave no stone unturned. The capital must be defended," etc. etc. He did not add that pickings must be found out of those big contracts for quite a number of people, and that to fortify Pretoria was to keep the burghers in an anti-British fever of alarmed patriotism.

The talk then turned on Dr. Leyds' projected visit to Europe, which was only being delayed till the Head should vote him a fortifying income of £17,000 per annum. But this was before he had reached his present eminence. "He could hardly have dreamed that broiling December morning of two years ago that, within so short and intense a space of the European landscape would have grown so prominent. For this Colonial Dutchman, not untinged with the native blood of his native Java, to what a giddy elevation has he climbed! He never saw Europe until he went home to college in The Hague, and then he was over twenty-one. Now, at something under forty, he is the head and front and motive power of that bad element which created the anti-British movement in South Africa, tortured and insulted the Outlanders, provoked the Raid, induced the German Emperor's famous telegram, and now at length, raising Dr. W. J. Leyds to a giddy pinnacle, has set South Africa in flames. Say that he fail, that the South African flames are effectually damped out, that a new and equitable Transvaal State rise from the ruins, but—at what a cost.

Has this son of a small attorney in Java not done well? He has risen to be the correspondent and, in a sense, the accomplice of the Man of Blood and Iron; he has been received by Foreign Office after Foreign Office, and been closeted in not unfriendly audiences with the German Emperor himself. Let him be kicked out of office, let the State he has bedevilled vanish in thin air to-morrow morning, be it is who has "staggered humanity," as his fatuous pupil, Mr. Smuts, declares that President Kruger threatened; and he it is who has disagreeably jarred the nerves of "the greatest Empire the world has ever seen." For an adventurer of genius, with a touch of the artist as well as of the tar-brush in his composition, how dazzling a career!

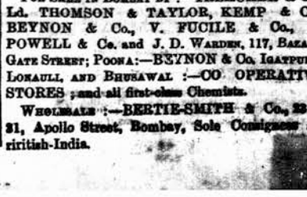
THE INCREASE OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

IN relation to the intended increase of the German fleet, the Navy League in Berlin is displaying the greatest activity, and Professors Delbruck, Sering, Schmoler, and others, who have been standing aloof from the league, have now joined it. There has been a well-attended meeting at Munich to protest against the assertions of North German papers that South German States, and especially Bavaria, are opposed to the Government proposals. The Americans appear to be viewing with a good deal of attention the naval movement in progress in Germany, though there is so far no disposition on the part of the Navy Department to change its building programme, which authorises the building of twent-yone ships for the fleet, in addition to those already exising.

Some ideas in regard to the Russian Navy have lately been expressed in an interview published in the Rossya of St. Petersburg by General Baranoff, whose name was prominent in the Turkish War. The general's opinion appears to be that the possession of battleships is more of a danger than a salvation to Russia. "We must at sea be one in front of our enemy but behind his back, and for this we must have a fleet of swift cruisers. If instead of armourclads Russia builds a very active fleet of unarmoured ships, she would for a long time secure the power of doing the greatest possible damage to her maritime enemies with the least possible injury to herself thereby approaching a solution of the problem which modern generals and admirals regard as the most important in warfare." We (*Army and Navy Gazette,*") do not, however, discover that these military views are reflected in the building operations of the Russian Governments.

The Russians have lately been very unfortunate with their ships at sea. It was found quite impossible to raise the "Gangut," which foundered off the coast of Finland, though a great sum was expended upon the attempt. The "General Admiral Apraxine" lies still, we believe, in a position of some danger upon the rock upon which she lately grounded at Hogland in the Gulf of Finland. The most recent addition to the list of mishaps is the case of the new battleship "Poltava," which ran ashore on the 16th inst., near Libau and was in a position of some danger, though she was successfully floated and anchored at the port. There was a mishap also lately in the harbour at Odessa, where the auxiliary cruiser "Vornesh" came into collision with the "Moskva" of the same fleet. The injured vessel had to be put in hand for repair.

At the port of Cherbourg two new submarine boats of the Morse class are to be put in hand. This type seems to have satisfied the French Admiralty, though it is recognised as possessing only local value. The trials of the Narval are being continued and are likely to last a long time. There is yet, no certainty that this submersible type will turn out satisfactorily. At Cherbourg also one of the new armoured cruisers proposed in the new estimates is expected to be put in hand. At Toulon the squadron will remain for some time with the view of economising the expenditure upon coal. The Gaulois and Charlemagne have joined the squadron from Brest, and on their way put in at Marseilles in order to make a trial of rapid coaling which is said to have been very successful.



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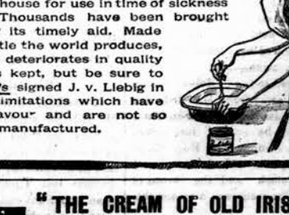

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE reappearance of the dolman is not hailed with any joy. This most inconvenient of garments goes far to cripple the wearer by tying in the arms. The type is not quite so tyrannously tight as that of some years since, but this partial immunity is owing to what may be considered a defect in another direction, viz., the open front, which, while liberating the arms to a certain extent, leaves the lower part of the chest unprotected. This shape is much in favour for evening wear, and it is said that the dolman up-to-date is to be made, later on, in the same material as the dress, and lined with an effectively contrasting colour. For spring wear a heather-tinted tweed could be made in this way, the long, curved dolman being lined with pink or green. The long cloak is not in the least out of fashion for evening wear. In cloth or black satin it is as much in favour as ever among lovers of smart dress. One of these protective garments is in cloth of a pinkish tone of tan, lined with sky blue brocbe, and furnished with a hood of the broche. A black satin, made with a high collar and long, loose sleeves falling over the hands, is lined with apricot satin throughout. Another has the lining in white satin, and the high collar hemmed with ermine. Black glace silk is now in again for dresses and long mantles, for the first time for very many years. Some of the skirts are plain, but others have the perpendicular folds that are all the rage at present. Cloth dresses are strapped with glace or panne, and glace silk gowns are sometimes strapped with cloth or velvet. Strappings seem to be the favourite trimming of the moment. A black silk dress is made with the fronts embroidered in jet and gold, and opening over a vest of orange chiffon, tied across with small black velvet bows, a diamond button in the centre of each. As there is not enough khaki to be had for uniforms, it will not be likely to be available in the cheaper qualities for women's dresses, however fashionable it may become, when the cold weather is over. In fine cloth and serge, however, it is now being produced in quantities in anticipation of a tremendous run upon it. Combined with pale blue, khaki colour makes a very becoming toilette for a blonde, and with sulphur or citron it is equally favourable to the complexion of a brunette, or one of those blondes whose hair is warm of tint rather than pale, and whose eyes are of vivid blue or tawny hazel.

Of one new costume the coat and skirt are in black cloth, with strappings of white cloth stitched, the tabs being finished with small steel or silver buttons. The collar is caracul, with cloth edges, cut out in curves in front and in a deep, rounded point at the back. The collar and chemisette are in white stitched cloth. The skirt is arranged in wide pleats the whole way round. This fashion necessitates more than double the quantity of material needed for a plain skirt, and adds proportionately to the weight of the gown. The toque and muff are made of caracul and white cloth, with loops of glace ribbon. It seems indispensable that fur shall play some part in the toque of the hour. There is none so becoming as sable and chinchilla. Ermine is often seen on a black velvet toque, but it is not often successful, being much too trying to the complexion of all but the swarthiest, or the inimitable tint and texture of a child's skin.

Some of the sac coats are comfortable, but very hideous. Lined with fur and strapped like a man's coat, they give a round-shouldered look that contradicts the real outline of the figure. Comfort, however, is the chief consideration for driving in the open air to see the hounds throw off, and some of the "sacs" have deep yokes of fur, with a copious frill of the same warm material round the edge of the garment. With these the lining is of the warmest wadded silk. Fur is sometimes lined with fur, but not often. It is now dressed with greater suppleness than has ever been attained before. The rolls of wadding, that were at one time considered necessary in boas and shoulder capes, and which made them so impervious and consequently so unhygienic, have now been abandoned, and the soft fur fits closely in round the neck. The coming shoulder-cape for spring wear is in white cloth or white glace silk, braided or embroidered in black chenille and watered silk. Some of these are to be double, with ends reaching below the waist. Boleros will be fashionable all through the London season, so that anyone who wishes to braid or embroider one for her own wear may confidently do so. As brown, tan, khaki, and kindred tints are to be very much worn, it would be safe to have a brown panne bolero, embroidered in silk and chenille, or a brown cloth one, braided in zigzags in white or cream colour. For evening wear a net or lace bolero is useful for adapting upon a half-worn bodice. Inserted in the seams under the arms the bolero effect can be attained in front, or the ends of the lace can be tied in a large bow on the chest, with a spray of roses or a bunch of violets in the folds.

This will give an idea of the way in which a length of lace may be managed. The dress is white glace, with tunic and corselet of net or crepe-de-chine sewn in lines, with beads and sequins in jet and steel. Bands of passementerie and a deep fringe to match finish the vandykes in which the tunic is cut, falling over a deep pleated flounce of lace-edged silk muslin or chiffon. The bodice is swathed with the new black tulle and bordered round the shoulders, three bunches trimming one sleeve. The bands over the arms are covered with violets and a couple of bunches of real flowers are fastened in the folds of tulle in front. A few folds of tulle falling on the arms are apologies for sleeves.

The fashionable skirt is as tight as ever on the hips. There is just sufficient fulness at the back to avoid the very plain effects of last summer's fashionable skirt dragged across the figure. The fichu has now become an institution, and, with one or two in the wardrobe, any kind of bodice that fits well may be sufficiently trimmed. A black net fichu and a white one, both of the sprigged variety and both frilled, suffice to vary the toilette. A black velvet rosette at the back and a black velvet bow in front serve to finish them off daintily and effectively. For deep mourning a crape fichu efficiently trims a silk bodice, and then there are gradations of net, chiffon, silk muslin lisse, and crepe-de-chine. Those with very long ends are better suited to middle-aged women than to girls, who simply knot the ends on the chest and pin in a chrysanthemum or spray of mimosa a cluster of pink anemones or a bunch of violets.

When "George Tidd," otherwise Georgiana Tidman, otherwise Miss Violet Vanbrugh, makes her tumultuous first appearance in the peaceful morning-room of The Deanery in "Dandy Dick" she certainly carries out to the letter Mr. Pinero's stage directions to the effect that she should be dressed in "pronounced masculine style." Her straight, narrow skirt is of black and white shepherd's-plaid tweed, with a broad black braid down either side; her short driving-coat is of the stiffest and most aggressive tan box-cloth, fastened with the largest and whitest of pearl buttons. Her hard brown felt hat is also of the coaching variety, and she wears a high white collar and a sportsman-like white stock. When she takes off her coat we see that she wears beneath it a black-and-white check bodice matching the skirt, and opening to show a double-breasted buckskin vest fastened with crocodile leather buttan.

In the second act the Dean's sporting sister allows herself to be a shade more feminine, and Miss Violet Vanbrugh looks exceedingly well in her handsome evening gown of pale blue satin, with raised floral embroideries on the skirt formed of huge flowers in pale blue panne applique, outlined with a fine tracery of silver. The bodice is made entirely of the pale blue applique flowers, laid over very pale pink satin, and connected by tiny chains of diamonds. Outlining the decolletage there are soft folds of pale pink chiffon caught here and there with little diamond buckles. Later on in the same act, when Georgiana wanders about the house at midnight, she wears a dressing-gown of pink quilted silk, with floral embroideries, over a very dainty pale blue satin petticoat, frilled with lace. Miss Violet Vanbrugh's last gown is of dark navy blue cloth, worn with a very smart racing-coat of pale grey cloth, piped at the edges with white, and a black billy-cock hat of the most manly persuasion.

Some very pretty dresses fall to the share of Miss Maud Hoffman, as Salome, and Miss Grace Lane, as Sheba. Miss Hoffman's first gown is of pale pink, crepe-de-chine, with a soft cream sash, and a yoke of cream lace, while her evening gown is of palest yellow, with a touch of pink at the waist. In the last act Miss Hoffman wears, too, a charming dress of cream, coloured cloth, with a finely tucked skirt and bodice, and a folded waistband of brocaded panne knotted in front. Her fancy dress, as a French lady of 1798, is very quaint and pretty and is carried out in soft white silk, with a short-wristed bodice, a shoulder-scarf of lilac satin, and a wide-brimmed Directoire bonnet of cream coloured straw.

Miss Grace Lane, as Sheba, looks very pretty in her flower-girl fancy dress, with a rose-trimmed hat, tied under her chin with green velvet strings, and her pale green satin frock, made with short skirts, and worn with a white muslin apron. Her other dresses include a cream serge skirt, worn in the first act with a blouse of pale green glace silk and a dainty frock of turquoise-blue cashmere, with a sailor collar of white silk and muslin, trimmed with narrow blak velvet baby ribbons. Miss Annie Hughes makes the prettiest Hannah Topping imaginable in a pink print dress and a white apron, her skirts tuked up to show a dark blue cotton petticoat.

It would, perhaps astonish many a girl who prides herself on her smart slang, the cultivation of a manly tone and appearance, and her "knowing" manner, if she could by chance, hear some of the things that are said about her by the men she associates with.

Bracelet wearing has again come to the front, and the women are searching high and low for novelties. The opal bracelet is among the novelties, and one of cameos, rare and beautiful. Narrow bands studded with jewels or several of them are alike fashionable.

Some of the large jewellery firms employ women designers for fancy articles, for where the designing faculty is given to the sex it is certain to be expressed in an original and fanciful manner. The present rage for wearing charms has caused an enormous demand for elegant trifles, quaint, grotesque, sentimentally suggestive, and commemorative.

A "Matrimonial School" was started in Chicago lately with the idea of making ideal wives and husbands. It has ended in disaster and disgust. After having a course of lessons at the School of Matrimony, and having the ideal husband and the ideal wife set before them, painted in beautiful colours, the students realised what awful specimens of husbands or wives they were. This led to all sort of awakenings, each other, the pupils and the results were sh

NOTICES.

SNEEZE

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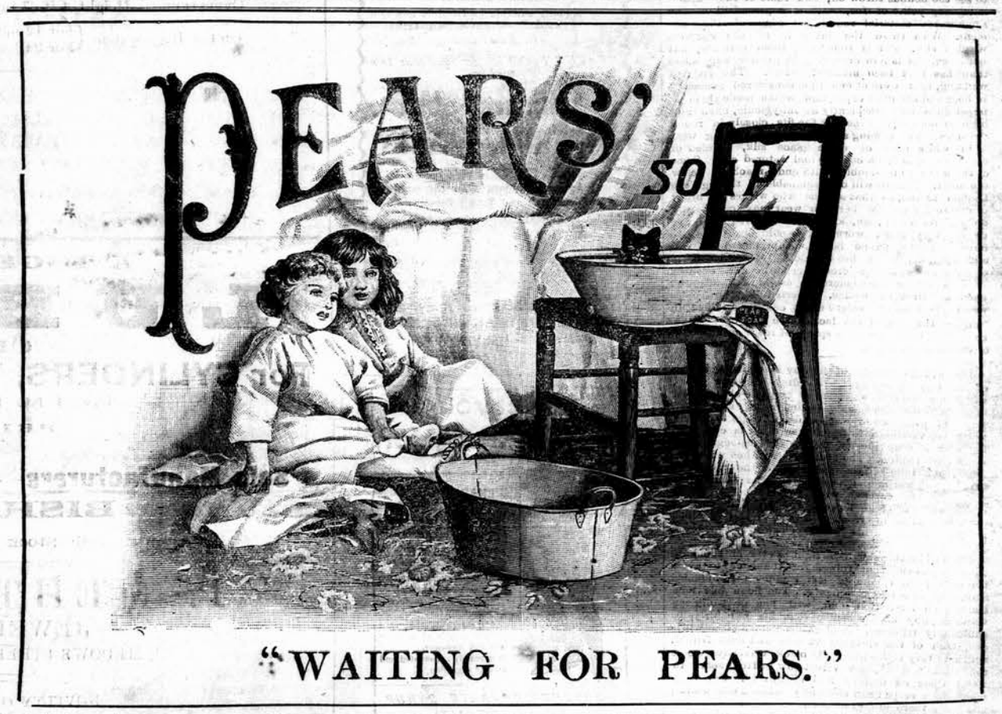

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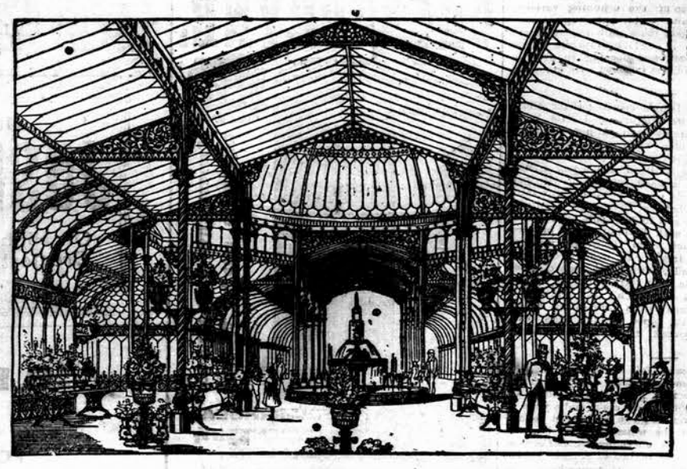

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